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STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

We omit the Stations of the Army this week. There are no changes since the list appeared in our last issue, page 34.

THE NAVY.

Corrected up to Sept. 12. Later changes noted elsewhere.
(a) Represents number of guns on board over 4-inch.
(b) Represents number of guns on board under 4-inch.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Admiral Henry T. Mayo, Commander-in-Chief.

WYOMING, battleship—first line, 33(a), 4(b). (Fleet flagship and battleship of Admiral Mayo.) Capt. Henry A. Wiley. On the Southern Drill Grounds. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

YANCKTON (tender to fleet flagship). Lieut. Aubrey W. Fitch. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BATTLESHIP FORCE.

SQUADRON THREE.

DIVISION FIVE.

Rear Admiral Herbert O. Dunn, Commander.

MINNESOTA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Dunn.) Capt. Casey B. Morgan. On the Southern Drill Grounds. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

VERMONT, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Herman O. Stickey. On the Southern Drill Grounds. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MICHIGAN, battleship—second line, 8(a), 26(b). (Trophy ship, battle efficiency, 1915.) Carlo B. Brittain. On the Southern Drill Grounds. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SOUTH CAROLINA, battleship—second line, 8(a), 26(b). Capt. Samuel S. Robinson. On the Southern Drill Grounds. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DIVISION SIX.

Rear Admiral Augustus F. Fechteler, Commander.

NEW YORK, battleship—first line, 31(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Fechteler.) Capt. Hugh Rodman. On the Southern Drill Grounds. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DELAWARE, battleship—first line, 24(a), 4(b). Capt. A. H. Scales. On the Southern Drill Grounds. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

OKLAHOMA, battleship—first line, 31(a), 4(b). Capt. Roger Welles. In Tangier Sound, Chesapeake Bay. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TEXAS, battleship—first line, 31(a), 4(b). Capt. Victor Blue. On the Southern Drill Grounds. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SQUADRON FOUR.

DIVISION SEVEN.

Rear Admiral T. S. Rodgers, Commander.

FLORIDA, battleship—first line, 26(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Rodgers.) Capt. Thomas Washington. On the Southern Drill Grounds. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Lloyd H. Chandler. On the Southern Drill Grounds. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

UTAH, battleship—first line, 26(a), 4(b). Capt. Frederic B. Bassett. On the Southern Drill Grounds. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DIVISION EIGHT.

Vice Admiral Le Witt Coffman, Commander, and Commander of the Battleship Squadrons.

ARKANSAS, battleship—first line, 33(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Vice Admiral Coffman.) Capt. William H. G. Bullard. On the Southern Drill Grounds. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

KANSAS, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Benjamin F. Hutchinson. On the Southern Drill Grounds. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NEVADA, battleship—first line, 31(a), 4(b). Capt. William S. Sims. On the Southern Drill Grounds. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PENNSYLVANIA, battleship—first line, 34(a), 4(b). Capt. Henry B. Wilson. On the Southern Drill Grounds. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CRUISER FORCE.

Rear Admiral Charles F. Pond, Commander.

PRAIRIE, transport, 12(b). Comdr. Walter S. Crosley. (Flag-

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ship of Rear Admiral Pond.) At Santo Domingo City, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MEMPHIS, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). Capt. Edward L. Beach. Wrecked at Santo Domingo City, Santo Domingo, Aug. 29. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CASTINE, gunboat, 2(b). Comdr. Kenneth M. Bennett. At Santo Domingo City, S.D. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DES MOINES, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b). Comdr. John R. Y. Blakely. En route to Algiers. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MACHIAS, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Lieut. R. P. Hinrichs. At the navy yard, New Orleans, La. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MARIETTA, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). At Boston Navy Yard. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MONTANA, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b) (torpedo training and experimental ship). Comdr. Chester Wells. At Piney Point, Md. Address mail there until further notice.

NASHVILLE, gunboat, 8(a), 6(b). Lieut. Comdr. H. E. Yarnell. At Tampico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NORTH CAROLINA, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). Capt. Mark L. Bristol. At President Roads, Mass.

NEBRASKA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). (Trophy ship, engineering, 1915.) Capt. Guy H. Burrage. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SACRAMENTO, gunboat, 8(a), 2(b). Comdr. Roscoe C. Bulmer. At Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SALEM, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b). Comdr. Percy M. Olmsted. At Sanchez, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WHEELING, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Comdr. Edward H. Watson. At Puerto Mexico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DESTROYER FORCE.

Rear Admiral Albert Gleaves, Commander.

Send mail for vessels of Flotilla in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
BIRMINGHAM, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b). (Flotilla flagship.) Comdr. De Witt Blamer. On the Southern Drill Grounds.

Flotilla One.

Comdr. Harris Laning, Commander.

PANTHER, tender, 2(b). Comdr. Harris Laning. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.
FLUSSER (destroyer). Lieut. Ralph G. Walling. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Division One.

Lieut. Charles F. Russell, Commander.

SMITH (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Charles F. Russell. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.
PRESTON (destroyer). Lieut. J. G. B. Gromer. At San Juan, Porto Rico.

LAMSON (destroyer). Lieut. Henry R. Keller. At New York Yard.
REID (destroyer). Lieut. Charles C. Slayton. At Piney Point, Md.

Division Two.

Lieut. Robert A. Theobald, Commander.

WALKE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Robert A. Theobald. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
MONAGHAN (destroyer). Lieut. John F. Cox. At Boston, Mass.

PERKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Cary W. Magruder. In ordinary at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

ROE (destroyer). Lieut. Guy C. Barnes. At Pensacola, Fla.

STERETT (destroyer). Lieut. George W. Simpson. At Boston, Mass.

TERRY (destroyer). Lieut. William S. Nicholas. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

Flotilla Two.

Comdr. J. R. P. Pringle, Commander.

DIXIE, tender, 12(b). Comdr. J. R. P. Pringle. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

Division Three.

Lieut. Halsey Powell, Commander.

HENLEY (destroyer). Lieut. Earl A. McIntyre. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.
PARKER (destroyer). Lieut. Halsey Powell. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

PATTERSON (destroyer). (Trophy ship, battle efficiency and gunnery, 1915.) Lieut. John H. Newton. At Rosebank, N.Y.
WARRINGTON (destroyer). Lieut. Isaac P. Dortch. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Division Four.

Lieut. Christopher R. P. Rodgers.

JOUETT (destroyer). Lieut. Randall Jacobs. At Philadelphia Yard.

AMMEN (destroyer). Lieut. Christopher R. P. Rodgers. At Whitestone Landing, N.Y.

DOWNES (destroyer). Lieut. W. W. Meek. In ordinary at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

BEALE (destroyer). Lieut. Charles T. Blackburn. At Philadelphia, Pa.

BURROWS (destroyer). Lieut. A. A. Corwin. At Philadelphia, Pa.

TRIPPE (destroyer). Lieut. (J.G.) R. P. Emrich. At Newport, R.I.

Flotilla Three.

MELVILLE, tender, 8(a), 2(b). Comdr. Henry B. Price. On the Southern Drill Grounds.

Division Five.

Lieut. Comdr. Charles E. Courtney, Commander.

O'BRIEN (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Charles E. Courtney. On the Southern Drill Grounds.

FANNING (destroyer). Lieut. Charles M. Austin. On the Southern Drill Grounds.

JARVIS (destroyer). Lieut. L. P. Davis. On the Southern Drill Grounds.

JENKINS (destroyer). Lieut. W. H. Lee. At Boston, Mass.

PAULDING (destroyer). Lieut. Douglas L. Howard. On the Southern Drill Grounds.

DRAYTON (destroyer). Lieut. David W. Bagley. On the Southern Drill Grounds.

Division Six.

Lieut. Comdr. W. S. Miller, Commander.

CASSIN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Walter N. Vernou. On the Southern Drill Grounds.

CUMMINGS (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. George F. Neal. On the Southern Drill Grounds.

ERICSSON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. W. S. Miller. On the Southern Drill Grounds.

McDOUGAL (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Arthur P. Fairfield. On the Southern Drill Grounds.

WINSLOW (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Neil E. Nichols. En route to Southern Drill Grounds.

DUNCAN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Roger Williams. On the Southern Drill Grounds.

Division Seven.

Lieut. Comdr. David O. Hanrahan, Commander.

BALCH (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. David O. Hanrahan. On the Southern Drill Grounds.

ALVING (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. John C. Fremont. On the Southern Drill Grounds.

BENHAM (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Jesse B. Gay. En route to Southern Drill Grounds.

CUSHING (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Theodore A. Kittenger. On the Southern Drill Grounds.

McCALL (destroyer). Lieut. Leigh M. Stewart. On the Southern Drill Grounds.

NICHOLSON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Byron A. Long. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Division Eight.

Lieut. Comdr. Joseph K. Taussig, Commander.

WADSWORTH (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Joseph K. Taussig. On the Southern Drill Grounds.

CONYNGHAM (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Alfred W. Johnson. On the Southern Drill Grounds.

JACOB JONES (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. William S. Pye. On the Southern Drill Grounds.

PORTER (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Ward K. Wortman. On the Southern Drill Grounds.

TUCKER (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Benyuard B. Wygant. On the Southern Drill Grounds.

WAINWRIGHT (destroyer). Lieut. Fred H. Potet. At Boston, Mass.

SUBMARINE FORCE.

Rear Admiral Albert W. Grant, Commander.

COLUMBIA, cruiser—second class, 18(a), 4(b). (Flagship of flotilla commander.) Lieut. Gaston D. Johnstone. At the Philadelphia Yard. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

FULTON (station ship). Lieut. Conant Taylor. At New London, Conn. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TONOPAH (monitor). Lieut. Robert T. Merrill. At the Submarine Base, New London, Conn. Address there.

MACDONOUGH (destroyer) (tender). Lieut. Robert M. Hinkle. At New London, Conn. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WORDEN (destroyer) (tender). Lieut. Joseph M. R. Smith. At New London, Conn. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Division One.

Lieut. Wilhelm L. Friedell, Commander

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CHARLESTON (tender), 14(a), 22(b). Comdr. Edward H. Campbell. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

(Continued on page 93.)

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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SOME DELUSIONS OF THE PACIFISTS.

Incurable pacifist dreamers, rightly horrified at the unprecedented loss of life and destruction of property now taking place in Europe, are fond of predicting that this sanguinary conflagration will be the last of wars. Under the soothing influence of the peace propaganda started by philanthropic American millionaires, those old-fashioned Europeans are to settle down to New World ways and once for all give up the barbarous practice of resorting to violence to decide their quarrels. Army and fleet contests are to be replaced by literary and oratorical discussions before the impartial and eloquent sages forming The Hague "Tribunal de la Paix," and guns and mitrailleuses will be relegated to museums side by side with the crude weapons of prehistoric man. What Christianity has been powerless to do, viz., to enforce peace on earth, mere men representing the industrial wealth of the country are to achieve!

Strange to note, this very dream is being entertained by many devoted combatants in the French trenches. In this country of self-sacrifice, where every able man may be said to be facing the invaders, it has been a frequent experience—in fact, the regular thing—to find teachers and college professors, temporarily home from the front, assembling their young pupils and feelingly declaring to them: "Boys, we are fighting so that you may never have to do so; we are joyfully risking our lives with the comforting thought that yours will never be endangered in the same way!" The illusion is that once the Kaiser has been thoroughly defeated and reduced to political powerlessness the only obstacle to a lasting European peace will have been removed, and general disarmament will have been rendered possible.

No doubt the exhaustion resulting from the gigantic conflagration will be felt for generations to come, and will, in a certain measure, favor the interests of peace. Unfortunately, the economic problems which are at the root of the present war will have been little changed by it. Central Europe will still be overpopulated, relatively to its size and agricultural resources, and will still long after a larger place in the sun, after new markets for the products of its ever-growing industry, and colonies of settlement for its emigrants. It will have the same need of maritime expansion which the Kaiser expressed by saying: "*Unsere Zukunft ist auf dem Wasser*," an epoch-making declaration rightly looked upon by England as a challenge to her supremacy. Therefore it would hardly be wise to believe Prussia and her confederates will accept their defeat and devote themselves heart and soul to the cultivation of the arts of peace. The probability is that by degrees Europe will be faced by a situation similar to that which preceded the actual hostilities, the same causes having the habit of determining the same effects.

Rich, fertile France is probably the only great European country having no need to develop her future at the expense of her neighbors, since she has at home and in her magnificent colonial possessions everything necessary to the comfort and ambitions of her limited population, only 40,000,000, even including her claim to Alsace-Lorraine. But experience has taught her that her very wealth is a temptation to her powerful but poorer neighbors and compels her ever to be ready for war if she wishes to maintain peace. The Paris Chambers, after sitting in "*Comité Secret*," have officially condemned the unpreparedness to which is primarily due the invasion and temporary occupation by the enemy of the finest industrial provinces of France. The cruel

lesson can but be taken to heart. Sign of the times, even the former antipatriot Hervé, who changed his paper, "Guerre Sociale," into "La Victoire," is now throwing the full weight of his influence on the side of national unity and patriotism. Frenchmen realize too well the folly of pacifism to be caught again napping.

As to England, the all round German efficiency has made her measure the depth of the danger with which she would have been threatened had she opposed the allies single-handed. Her fleet will therefore continue to be her supreme care. Moreover, she has learned that even a supreme navy in these times is an insufficient weapon either for offense or defense, if not supplemented by an efficient army of Continental size and by an adequate aerial force. Being, further, a land of cool, matter of fact statesmen, she will well understand that her latent economic antagonism to Germany renders a second conflict unavoidable sooner or later, and she may be trusted to act accordingly.

Thus it is to be feared that the combined efforts of all the pacifist propaganda in the world will be insufficient to prevent the following of the declaration of peace by a signal for a competition of armament such as has never before been dreamed of.

SPEED IN MOVING ARMIES BY RAIL.

In studying the problem of moving our armies in time of war the War Department has been gathering statistics from abroad, particularly in England and France, as to the numbers of trains used by those countries in mobilizing their troops at the outbreak of the present war.

The first demand on the British railroads when troop movements began was the movement of 350 trains of thirty coaches each to a given destination. The movement was to be made within sixty hours. It was actually accomplished in less than forty-eight hours. Thereafter for such period as was necessary seventy-three trains were moved every fourteen hours in or out of Southampton. By agreement the British government is paying the British railroads the same net income they earned for a period of three years, averaged, before the war broke out.

In France, between Aug. 2 and 5, 1914, when the mobilization was called for, 3,000 trains were run over the Paris-Lyon and Mediterranean Railways, and 1,500 over the lines of the Orleans Company. Between Aug. 5 and 19, 1914, when the concentration of the mobilized troops took place, 4,000 trains were run over the Eastern Railways alone, the biggest day's traffic being: Aug. 9, 388 trains; Aug. 10, 395 trains, and Aug. 11, 384 trains. The Orleans road alone provided 2,000 military trains of 57,000 cars, which moved 600,000 men, 144,000 horses and 40,000 carriages and guns.

Transportation of the United States Army is based on the movement of one field army, comprising three Infantry divisions, one of Cavalry, three regiments of Artillery, and the proper proportion of Engineers, Signal and Medical Corps and other auxiliaries. It is figured that it would take 6,229 cars, comprising 366 trains, to move such a body of troops. These cars would be composed of 2,115 passenger coaches, 385 baggage cars, 1,055 box cars, 1,899 stock cars and 775 flat cars. To move this army it would require seven-tenths of one per cent. of all available locomotives in the country, four and two-tenths per cent. of the passenger coaches, and two-tenths of one per cent. of all the freight cars. It is noteworthy that the trains and cars necessary for the movement of one field army to the front correspond almost exactly to the maximum traffic reached by the French railroads in one day in transporting the French army to the German frontier at the outbreak of the European war.

MILITIA UNDER THE NEW LAW.

The mobilization of the Militia under the new law has been beneficial to this country in the revelation it has afforded of the quality and character of the state troops thus constituted so important a branch of our national Army, says the New York Times, and there should be praise for the splendid showing made by the National Guardsmen of some of the states. But no amount of praise for them, the Times adds, "can obscure the facts that in many, if not most, of the states the response to the President's call was slow and a large proportion of the men in the skeleton regiments were found to be quite unfit for military duty. Experience has only taught us what might have been learned before, from the annual reports of the Chief of Militia Affairs in the War Department. Thirteen years of operation of the Dick law did not serve to make the state troops as a whole fit for exacting military duty. There is not the slightest reason for believing that thirteen years of the Hay law would materially change the situation. They answer well enough for a home guard. But the system under which they are organized is not suitable for the training and development of national troops. We need a body of well trained citizen soldiers always subject to the call of the President in times of national peril and all their training should be conducted by Federal Army officers. They should have no connection whatever with state governments or state politics. If the Hay law stands, a vast and powerful political machine will be built up, but the land defenses of the country will never be strong. It is a noticeable fact that realization of the desirability of universal military training has been growing throughout the country since the Militiamen have been called to national duty. Universal service will come in time, and it will make

better citizens as well as better soldiers, but it should be Federal service, the training should be Regular Army training. It will provide the country in time with a contingent of perhaps 20,000,000 able-bodied men fit to protect it. But, in the meantime, the complicated and unsatisfactory system of partly federalized state troops should be supplanted by a reasonable provision for a truly Federal citizen soldiery, under the volunteer system, which must serve until the sense of national duty is more strongly developed."

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals at Boston, Mass., heard arguments at a special session on Sept. 12 on an appeal by the Government from a decision of the Federal District Court under which Alexander M. Emerson, a member of the state Militia, who was detained at the state mobilization camp because of his refusal to take the new Federal oath, was released in habeas corpus proceedings. In taking the appeal District Attorney George W. Anderson announced that it was the desire of the War Department to have the court determine the exact status of Militiamen called out by the President for border duty. The hearing was before Judges Putnam, Aldrich and Bingham. It is expected that the court will hand down soon a decision which, it has been stated, will be accepted by the War Department as final.

The virtual completion of the new 1,000-foot drydock at Balboa, in conjunction with the shops and foundries there, and of the 485,000-ton coaling plant at Cristobal, is an important step toward militarizing the canal and making it an important naval base, writes an Associated Press correspondent at Panama. The drydock and the coaling plant are now in operation, although further work is necessary to bring them to completion. They have both been used recently for commercial ships passing through the canal. The Navy cruiser Charleston, which has been stationed at the Atlantic entrance since the last German crisis, is now being overhauled and repaired in the dock. The drydock is 1,000 feet long by 110 feet wide, having the same dimensions as the chambers of the locks. It will accommodate the largest ships in the world, and even at this stage of completion has handled one vessel drawing thirty-three feet of water. It has a depth over the blocks of thirty-five feet at mean tide, or forty-five feet at high tide. It is an integral part of the terminal shops and foundries. Together they can do practically any sort of ship repair work. The new coaling plant at Cristobal, which has an emergency storage capacity of nearly 500,000 tons, which may be increased indefinitely in connection with land storage alongside the plant, has been designed with especial regard to naval uses. Its ability to deliver 2,000 tons of coal an hour to a ship will make it theoretically possible for a whole fleet to coal there in twenty-four hours for an extensive cruise. The plant is of a novel design, made with a view to just such an emergency.

Reviewing the new American naval program, Captain Persius, the German naval writer, expresses the opinion that it can hardly satisfy Americans who believe that the uncertainty of the Panama Canal necessitates the maintenance of two fleets, one for the Pacific and a second for the Atlantic Ocean. "Captain Persius," says a Berlin despatch to the New York Times, "recognizes the enormous responsibility of naval security in forming a new program while various types of naval arms are still on trial, and only very meagre details as to their performances, especially at the Skagerrak battle, can reassure him, but on the whole he thinks the money granted for them wisely apportioned. He thinks the American naval authorities deserve no little credit for having provided for a comparatively large number of submarines, despite British attempts to minimize this weapon's importance. He also approves of the American Admiralty's disinclination to approve the widely held view that dreadnought cruisers failed to make good at the Skagerrak. 'In Germany,' he says, 'the American fleet's development will always be followed with great interest, but not because it is expected that our respective fleets in more or less distant time would be compelled to measure their strength, knowing too well that America's peril is west of her shores, in Japan. At the same time we live under no illusions as to America's close relations with Great Britain.'"

Philip Heineken, director of the North German Lloyd steamship line, prophesies that the building of a second Isthmian canal by the United States would not be an improbable development of the none too distant future. He fears that the Panama Canal may prove too unreliable a route to permit the United States to base thereon its entire international and naval policy. In this case, he said, it would be the part of wise statesmanship to choose promptly between the alternatives of building and maintaining a second fleet or of constructing a perfectly and permanently reliable canal. Like all German shipping experts, Herr Heineken looks forward to an immense call for tonnage with the ending of the war. The interned German vessels would be immediately available and the new construction going on during the war will balance the tonnage captured or destroyed.

More freight passed through the Panama Canal in July than in any month for a year, according to an official bulletin. Seventy-six vessels passed from the Atlantic to the Pacific; seventy-three in the reverse direction. They paid tolls of \$460,123. Of the number of ships using the canal in July twenty-seven were American, seventy-five British and eleven Japanese.

In order to conform to the provisions of Sec. 125 of the National Defense Act, concerning insignia of rank in military societies and cadet corps, tentative designs are being submitted to the Quartermaster General of the Army for use by the officers of cadet schools and others covered in the proviso. It has been suggested that second lieutenants wear one disk, first lieutenants two disks, and captains three disks; majors one diamond, lieutenant colonels two diamonds, and colonels three diamonds. For student officers the insignia should be of white metal, the department recommends—gold or gilt for instructors, circular flat disk for company officers, and flat diamond shape for field officers. "Corporals and sergeant," says the War Department circular on the subject, "will wear chevrons as prescribed for the Regular Army." Under the law the uniforms worn by officers or enlisted men of the National Guard, or by the members of the military societies or the instructors and members of the cadet corps referred to in a previous proviso, shall include some distinctive mark or insignia to be prescribed by the Secretary of War to distinguish such uniforms from the uniforms of the U.S. Army, Navy and Marine Corps; and the members of the military societies, the instructors and members of the cadet corps before mentioned shall not wear the insignia of rank prescribed to be worn by the officers of the U.S. Army, Navy or Marine Corps, or any insignia of rank similar thereto.

Mr. Henry Litchfield West, formerly District Commissioner of the District of Columbia, and now the efficient secretary of the National Security League, presents in "American Defense" a very thorough and convincing demonstration of the necessity for universal military service in this country. Mr. West tells us that many magazines which admittedly reflect the intelligence of the country are advocating universal military training. This is particularly true of Everybody's Magazine, while the Century Magazine says that it is the only purely democratic system of national defense and the ideal goal of which a self-respecting democracy must aim. The Ladies' Home Journal, which goes into two million homes, editorially admits the futility of the volunteer service and urges military training for every boy in the land as the real essence of preparedness. Physicians also recognize the physical value of military training as shown by the fact that the American Medical-Psychological Association in convention in New Orleans on April 16, 1916, strongly recommended universal military training and urged legislation enforcing it because it "promotes in the individual strength of muscular and bony tissues, improves organic functions, quickens perception, furnishes discipline in self-control, inculcates obedience and creates respect for authority."

The monumental extravagance and waste attendant upon the construction of the New York state barge canal was, in the opinion of the National Review, but proof, if proof were needed, of the incapacity and inefficiency of state authorities when intrusted with public works; the yearly scandal attendant on the River and Harbor bill but swells the general count. "Conversely," the Review says, "the brilliant success and thrift of the Army engineers in charge of the Panama Canal conclusively proves the capacity of officers to take charge of works of this kind. Yet Congress, with a gaiety born only of a desire to win elections, has contended that the state authorities are fully to be trusted with the task of constructing an immense new system of interstate highways, and has appropriated \$75,000,000, to be apportioned between the states for this purpose. From all participation in the spending of this money, or in overseeing the work, Army officers were explicitly excluded. What mattered it to Congress that the national highways are the arteries of national life; or that in case of war an ill-constructed highway—weak as to bridges and culverts—is a certain invitation to defeat?"

The closing military training camp at Plattsburg will make a handsome showing in the matter of numbers in spite of the strike troubles, the fear of infantile paralysis, and the absence of the Militia on the border. There were 1,500 men in the June camp, 6,500 in the July camp, and about 3,000 in the August camp, recently terminated. About 1,700 are expected for the September camp. The business and professional men who finished the August course in military training at Plattsburg, N.Y., left for their homes on Sept. 9, greatly benefited by their tour, during which they performed plenty of hard work. About one hundred of the citizens liked the experience so much that they remained over to take part in the September camp. The 10th training camp regiment has been formed with two battalions, the commander being Major Halstead Dorey, U.S.A., with Majors George F. Baltzell and E. T. Collins, U.S.A., battalion commanders. There are not enough September citizens to recruit a full war strength regiment of three battalions, hence its limitation to two battalions. Major Harrison Hall, Coast Art. Corps, has succeeded Col. Daniel W. Ketcham as camp commander. Major Hall was camp adjutant during the August course.

Senator Phelan, who favors erection of another naval academy on the Pacific coast, on Sept. 7 secured adoption by the Senate of a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Navy to show if there is any reason affecting the efficiency of the Service why Navy officers should not be educated in an academy other than Annapolis, in case the class there exceeds its capacity.

The following was the total degrees of completion on Sept. 1, 1916, of vessels under construction for the U.S. Navy: Battleships—Arizona, 98.8; New Mexico, 43.5; Mississippi, 53.3; Idaho, 63.4; Tennessee and California, 1.7. Torpedoboard destroyers—Rowan, delivered Aug. 9, 1916; Davis, 94.0; Allen, 88.5; Wilkes, 86.5; Shaw, 57.3; Caldwell, 11.3; Craven, 7.5; Gwin, 9.8; Conner, 9.7; Stockton, 9.9; and Manley, 19.5. Fuel ships—Maumee (1), 99.7; Cuyama, 73.2. Miscellaneous—Bridge (Supply Ship No. 1), 82.3; Henderson (Transport No. 1), 72.4. (1) Vessel now at navy yard, New York, for installation of engines. Submarines—G-2 (1), 92.0; G-3 (1), 89.5; L-2, 99.4; L-5, 87.5; L-6, 84.6; L-7, 83.5; M-1, 99.4; L-8, 90.1; L-9, delivered Aug. 4, 1916; L-10, delivered Aug. 2, 1916; L-11, delivered Aug. 15, 1916; Schley, 25.5; N-1, 62.1; N-2, 61.7; N-3, 61.0; N-4, 72.0; N-5, 72.7; N-6, 71.2; N-7, 67.8; O-1, —; O-2, —; O-3, O-4, O-5, O-6, O-7, 15.2; O-8, O-9, O-10, 14.7; O-11, 32.4; O-12, 31.4; O-13, 29.8; O-14, 20.8;

O-15, 19.5; O-16, 17.8. (1) Contracts forfeited, vessels being completed New York Yard.

A non-commissioned officer of the Quartermaster Corps proposes an insurance retirement plan for the enlisted personnel of the Army, suggesting that Congress enact legislation to provide that after, say, Jan. 1, 1918, the sum of twenty-five cents per man per month be deducted from pay and turned over to the Pension Department, or such other department as may be decided, to provide a fund to pay every man who retires after twenty-five years' service, after July 1, 1918, \$75 per month. The collection to start on Jan. 1, 1918, but the law for retiring not to become operative until July 1, 1918, which would give the fund six months start. Our correspondent intends later on to send a circular letter to regimental sergeants-major with a copy of the proposed plan, asking them to take it up with the company first sergeants and to obtain signatures from members of their companies who would be willing to give twenty-five cents per month to such a fund. A member of Congress would consider the plan, our correspondent believes, if he sees that the enlisted men are in favor of it.

Still another poll has been recorded by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States in favor of universal military training. Last month it was announced that a poll of the chambers by the national body had disclosed a sentiment among their members in favor of this measure so strong as to amount, in some cases, 120 to 1. Now, for the second time, comes the National Chamber with a poll of 350 trade bodies throughout the United States. In twenty-six states there was not a single vote recorded in any trade organization against universal military training, they are unanimously in favor. Sixteen states also showed substantial majorities for the measure. Five failed to respond; only one state, Alabama, voted against the proposition. The National Review adds: "The inference is clear, the moral, perhaps, no less so. There appears, indeed, to be an overwhelming popular sentiment in favor of the manly, straightforward, and democratic principle of universal military training. Of course, the politicians, who think themselves the 'powers that be,' are against the measure; but the moral is that this was to have been expected."

In spite of widespread press reports of present activities by "Pancho" Villa, there appears to be as much uncertainty as to his being alive as there was about the reports of his death. Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing, U.S.A., has been able to confirm none of the reports of Villa's presence at numerous towns in Northern Mexico, and State Department officials at Washington on Sept. 11 said they had received no conclusive evidence from United States Consuls in Mexico that Villa had been seen anywhere. A despatch from General Pershing, made public at Washington on Sept. 11, said: "Reports regarding Villa's movement north are continuously received through the El Paso authorities. So far these reports cannot be confirmed here although every possible source of information is being used. Patrols at San Lorenzo from El Valle reach Santa Clara Canyon and about thirty miles on the Chihuahua road, but they could hear nothing of Villa, or of any movement of Villistas. People had heard rumors of Villistas at Satevo, but nothing of any action north of there."

The Pacific Coast Recruiter, which is critical upon the payment to postmasters for recruiting, expresses the opinion "that if recruiting officers were authorized to pay their men a sum total of one dollar for each man who had been enlisted through the effort of their respective party, there would be increased activity among the men of their party, and the interests of the good recruiters would dictate a weeding out of the non-producers and consequently a much higher individual efficiency would be brought about. This," the Recruiter says, "must seem very desirable to those who are responsible for the returns given by their district. This heightened state of individual efficiency would greatly reduce the cost per recruit obtained and thus the payment of one dollar per recruit would be more than offset. It would seem quite evident that if an officer should announce to his recruiters, 'A dollar for every man you bring in and who is enlisted,' scarcely a man on the party would fail to respond with at least one applicant."

Henry Ford, through his attorneys, filed answer on Sept. 11 in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to the charges of the Navy League, which instituted a libel suit to recover from him \$100,000 damages. Mr. Ford in display newspaper advertisements said that the league was supported by the munitions makers. The suit was filed at the instance of Col. Robert M. Thompson, president of the league. Mr. Ford denies that he was guilty of defamatory libel, and insists that his statements were substantially true. He also contends that the statements were privileged, as the matter with which they dealt concerned the people of the United States. He also points out that similar statements had been published broadcast and made in Congress without denial from the Navy League.

Figures prepared by the Department of Commerce show that the exports of war munitions for the first two years of the European war amounted to \$604,614,028. These figures are for the period between Aug. 1, 1914, and Aug. 1, 1916. During last July the shipments aggregated \$74,005,583. The munitions exports and their value from Aug. 1, 1914, to Aug. 1, 1916, were: Cartridges, \$58,620,663; gunpowder, \$206,875,154; other explosives, \$308,755,201; firearms, \$30,362,827. Total, \$604,614,028. By years the exports were: Aug. 1, 1914, to Jan. 1, 1915, \$9,235,501; Jan. 1, 1915, to Jan. 1, 1916, \$199,627,324; Jan. 1, 1916, to Aug. 1, 1916, \$395,751,203.

The annual report of the French Compagnie Général Transatlantique, published Sept. 13, shows that the French merchant marine has grown instead of diminishing since the war began.

The membership of the Army Mutual Aid Association has been rapidly increasing during the present fiscal year, and has now reached 1,710, the largest it has ever been. The increase has come in large part from among officers of considerable length of service, who realize the advantages of low premiums and quick payment of death

claims. A still further increase in membership is confidently expected when appointments begin to be made to fill the large number of vacancies created by the National Defense Act. Brig. Gen. E. H. Crowder, J.A.G., is president of the association and Capt. Thomas M. Spaulding, Coast Art. Corps, is secretary and treasurer.

It was announced at the War Department on Sept. 11 that the annual rifle matches at the Florida state range, in which teams from the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, National Guard and various military academies usually participate, probably will not be held this year because of the presence of most of the land troops on the border and in Mexico. While the War Department has reached no final decision, there is little likelihood that any teams would be authorized to attend. The matches had been set for Oct. 20. Fully a regiment of soldiers is needed on the range to act as markers and scorers.

When the Guardsmen first gathered at San Antonio, Texas, Postmaster Armistead, of that city, named the mobilization site "Camp Wilson," after the President. Last week General Funston announced that military camps, under War Department regulations, could only be named after dead persons and changed the designation to "Camp Cecil A. Lyon." Mr. Armistead protested to the Post Office Department at Washington against the change. The protest was carried to the War Department, which ruled that the camp might remain "Camp Wilson."

It is estimated that it is costing the Government about \$15,000,000 a month to keep the 100,000 state troops and 45,000 Regular Army troops on the border and in Mexico. Expenditures to date aggregate upwards of \$70,000,000. It is estimated that a further expenditure of \$50,000,000 will have to be made. It will cost close to \$1,000,000 to carry the 15,000 state troops, now en route from the border, to their home stations for muster out. It will cost a similar amount to move 15,000 state troops southward to replace the men ordered home.

Mr. Robert M. Calfee, whose letter to Representative Hopwood in regard to the Lewis gun was noted in our issue of Sept. 2, page 5, writes: "I have read with much interest your article in regard to the machine gun question. I want to mention in connection with the article that in my efforts to get the Lewis gun adopted by the United States Government I represented the Automatic Arms Company and not the Savage Arms Company. The Savage Arms Company had no contract rights relating to the Lewis gun until November, 1914."

Some months ago the Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL in private conversation called the attention of Mr. Hudson Maxim to the fact that, as Mr. Maxim has stated it, "within a circle of 160 miles around Peekskill, N.Y., as the center, will be found ninety per cent. of the arms and ammunition works, military stores, smokeless powder works, torpedo works and torpedoboot works of the entire country." Mr. Maxim has since made effective use of this suggestion to call attention to the public peril this involves, as have other writers following the lead of Mr. Maxim.

The door in China which John Hay opened when Secretary of State at Washington, seems to be shutting under the persistent but suave influence of Japan, who makes demands upon China which threaten her sovereignty. The North China Daily News, a paper published at Shanghai in English, holds that "if China were twenty times as much to blame as is alleged the demands of Japan would be excessive, and it has not yet been shown that China is to blame." The News urges that the dispute be referred to a Sino-Japanese commission.

There has been more or less talk in the Pittsburgh steel market lately of the coming influence, on the steel trade, of the large requirements for material which the Naval Appropriation bill will make necessary. The steel required by the 1917 naval program is stated to involve 215,000 to 220,000 tons. This is not a particularly large item as to tonnage. But it is important by reason of so large a part of the tonnage being in the form of plates, the scarcest finished steel commodity on the list.

"England's work on the sea," S. S. McClure tells in the New York Evening Mail, "can hardly be improved upon. The fighting capacity of her navy has been doubled since the war. There are 4,000 trawlers and motor boats waging continuous warfare on submarines, and there are 3,000 miles of chain traps. During the two years England has established munition factories that even now have reached only half their capacity, and she has raised and trained a huge army composed of volunteer soldiers."

The Bureau of the Census reports that there are in this country 2,580 daily newspapers with an aggregate circulation of 24,436,030; 570 Sunday papers with 16,445,820. The 15,166 weeklies have 50,454,738 circulation, and the 2,820 monthlies 79,190,838. The quarterlies have an aggregate circulation of 18,852,401; and there are 1,109 tri-weeklies, semi-weeklies and others with a total of 11,970,691 circulation.

The War Department has taken proceedings against the Westchester Board of Supervisors and the Bronx Valley, N.Y., Sewer Commission to compel them to stop the discharge of raw sewage into the Hudson river. When the Bronx Valley sewer was finished in 1911 a temporary permit for such discharge was granted until a disposal plant could be constructed.

A wireless despatch from Berlin printed in the New York Evening Mail says: "The Association for Defense Preparation of Friedenau has received 1,000,000 marks from the Philadelphia branch of the organization." One may wonder how much this Philadelphia organization has contributed to American preparedness.

"May I take this time to compliment you on the very commendable work you are doing in trying to make the country see the crying need for an adequate military defense," writes an old subscriber. "I am certain that the recent legislation in that direction owes its success, in no small degree, to your efforts."

COLONEL HAGOOD ON UNIVERSAL TRAINING.

Lieut. Col. Johnson Hagood, C.A.C., U.S.A., in command of the citizen's military training camp at Fort Douglas, Utah, recently made an address to the business men's camp, which resulted in a call upon him by the Herald-Republican, of Salt Lake City, for a further statement of his views upon the subject of universal military training. Among other statements made by Colonel Hagood in an interview filling several of the long columns of the Herald-Republican are the following:

"Our country was carved out with the sword. Its form of government was devised by soldiers. Its integrity has been preserved by soldiers and its continuation upon the face of the earth depends upon the ability of its soldiers to defend it.

"The founders of the Government never imagined that it could be maintained other than by military force. But they desired that the military force should be the people themselves rather than the standing armies common to the monarchical forms of government. When they bestowed the universal suffrage franchise they claimed universal military training and service. The right of the citizen to vote was accompanied by an obligation to serve as a soldier. It is true that this training and this service was only in the Militia, but this form of service was prescribed at a time when the country was loosely joined together, when state's rights were paramount to national interests, and when lack of transportation facilities and other local conditions made it wise and expedient to allow the Governor of each state to have a little army of his own, the whole to be welded together in time of national peril.

"The new National Defense Act corrects most of these defects and the new Militia laws are by far the best ever enacted by Congress. But still they fail to re-establish that fundamental principle of democracy—the obligation of the citizen to serve as a soldier in defense of his country and the obligation of the Government to see that the burden of governmental support falls equally upon all in the matter of military service as well as in the matter of taxes.

"The Government, both state and national, holds out all kinds of inducements to get a man to enlist in the Militia and then, when he is securely landed, he is held to his term like a man who has committed a crime. No matter what his financial business or personal reasons may be, no matter whether it means to him the ruin of his business, the wreck of his life prospects, he has got to go and any effort on his part to get out of service is regarded as an evasion of duty and the man is held up to his neighbors as a shirk or, perhaps, a coward, while the man who never gave any service in time of peace is exempt in time of emergency. There are many men in the country whose peaceful vocations are worth more to the nation in time of war than whole regiments of soldiers. Such men join the Militia and serve in the ranks with no regard whatever for the disastrous effect such service may have upon the question of food, munitions, supplies or transportation of the Army.

"To-day not one citizen in a hundred is skillful in the use of firearms and few of these have ever fired a rifle. Marching, individual cooking, sleeping on the ground in the open, are known only to the wealthy few who do them occasionally while on outing trips for pleasure. A 'camp' in the Adirondacks or the High Sierras sounds rough until you read in the advertisements about the electric lights, dance pavilion, swimming pool, tennis courts and so forth. And while the citizens of the United States have been slipping backwards from the rough and ready life of the pioneer and frontiersman to the soft pursuit of peaceful industrial success, the military art has gone forward by tremendous bounds. It requires to-day an intensive training, a concentration of mechanical and scientific genius and a personal sacrifice so far beyond anything so far known or dreamed of that an untrained citizen army of this generation would be as helpless as so many sheep.

"The United States, to continue upon the face of the earth, must decide between two things. It must either maintain a military force sufficient to defend its citizens or it must train its citizens to defend themselves. It might be said that the latter is the lesser evil. But as a matter of fact universal military training is no evil at all, but on the other hand a great benefit to the nation, entirely apart from its military aspect, as I shall presently show. But the maintenance of a large military force, other than by compulsory service, is entirely out of the question?

"The first thing to do is to establish in Washington a bureau of military education similar to the Militia Bureau. Military instruction is being given in schools all over the country now, but it is not co-ordinated and military students form no part of the military establishment. There is no department of the Government charged with the duty and responsibility of military instruction. There are a certain number of Army officers detailed at military colleges and these men periodically submit reports to the Army War College, but the General Staff of the Army has so much to do along other lines that very little attention can possibly be paid to supervising this military education.

"Now, if we had a bureau of military education, one commissioned officer and about ten non-commissioned officers of Regulars for each Congressional district, and a number of military college graduates—civilians on Government pay roll—all engaged upon a systematic course of military instruction, and if all men who receive this instruction were subsequently required to attend training camps and to be listed for war service, we would begin to have something which approximated to the preparedness of the United States a hundred years ago.

"The most democratic institution on earth is the United States Military Academy at West Point. And the democracy of West Point will be extended to the enlisted ranks of the Army the moment the nation adopts the policy that all must receive training in the ranks.

"You hear something of caste in the Army. Those who know little or nothing about the Service think that the commissioned officers hold themselves aloof from the men and consider themselves of better stuff. This is not true. We have a caste in the Army but it is the caste of authority. We have an aristocracy of knowledge and those who are put in authority are looked up to by those whose duty it is to do so. There is just as good blood among the enlisted men as there is among the officers. And many of the officers are not as well born as some of the enlisted men under them.

"The military profession is a noble profession and an honorable one for the enlisted man as well as for the officer. It brings out the finest traits of the human heart, the patience, the suffering and the sacrifice of Washington's men at Valley Forge and of Lee's men in the last Virginia campaign, points a proud page in American history. You and I, your boy and mine, have nothing to fear from service in the ranks of the Army of the United States.

"Military traits of character, once inculcated, are never

forgotten. And a military training will advantage a man no matter what path in civil life he may subsequently choose to follow. In a study made some years ago by a distinguished president of an eastern college, as to the advantages of college education, and as to the relative advantages of large universities and small colleges, a report was submitted showing that of all the educational institutions in the country, the United States Military Academy showed the greatest percentage of graduates who had attained success in civil life. Harvard University and the United States Naval Academy tied for second place."

GEN. BLISS TO ADVISE MEXICAN COMMISSION.

Major Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, Assistant Chief of Staff, on Sept. 13 arrived at New London, Conn., going there to give the American-Mexican Commission the benefit of his knowledge of military affairs along the international boundary and assist them in negotiating for a new form of border protection. The General recently completed an inspection tour of the National Guard camps along the entire border, and also spent some time with General Pershing's forces in Mexico. He has had much to do with the administration of military operations along the border and is an authority on Mexican affairs.

General Trevino, commander of the District of Chihuahua, is mentioned as a possible military attaché to the Mexican contingent of the commission.

"The Mexican Conference could have no better adviser as to border conditions than General Bliss, who has just been summoned to New London," says the New York World.

Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane, chairman of the American section of the Joint Commission, and Commissioner Gray spent much time early in the week considering plans which have been suggested for preventing bandit raids across the international boundary. Four schemes for safeguarding the border are under consideration, says a despatch to the New York Times: Continuation of the present occupation of Mexican territory; establishment of a neutral zone, consisting of a strip on each side of the border, in which both Mexican and American troops could freely travel in search of bandits; the allotment of alternate sections of the border to the respective protection of American and Mexican troops, and the partial fortification of the border with blockhouses and barbed wire at strategic points, all under American control. It is considered that withdrawal of American troops is practically a certainty and that the plan most likely to be adopted is establishing blockhouses, wire barriers and cantonments along the entire 1,800 miles of the border. But this would be expensive and would require the use of a large number of soldiers until the pacification of Mexico is complete. It is probable that a tentative arrangement for the protection of the border will be reached by the Joint Commission before other questions are taken up.

THE NEW BATTLE CRUISERS.

The Sunday New York Sun tells us that to design bigger and more powerful marine engines than ever known, about eight times the power of those on the Pennsylvania or other late superdreadnoughts, is the problem which the authorization of the new battle cruisers for the United States Navy has thrown on Engineer-in-Chief Robert S. Griffin, Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering. These engines, which will be of the electric drive type, are expected to push the 900 foot ships through rough seas at a speed approaching thirty-five knots; that is, about four knots better than the latest United States destroyers and at the rate of a passenger train running on a carefully graded road.

"Yes, said the Chief," the Sun continues, "at first it was rather appalling when we realized the magnitude of those engines. The largest in any of our battleships give 25,000 horsepower; those of the Lusitania were 70,000; and it is said that those which drive the English Tiger at about thirty knots are from 80,000 to 120,000. So one can see that we had to make a leap, and at first it seemed like a leap in the dark, to provide approximately 200,000 horsepower. But somehow, when we got the conditions right before us, everything seemed to unfold itself and fall into the right place and there really was little difficulty.

"Admiral Taylor and I consulted to determine the power required to produce a certain speed and the allotted space for engines and fuel. The result is a hull with fine lines and a length approximating that of the most recent transatlantic liners. Captain Dyson is really a remarkable man, and the fact that we knew exactly what we had to produce made the way easier. Reaching the design of these engines is very like the voyage of the Deutschland—what might have been expected, but until it was done the result, although expected, remained uncertain.

"We saw at the outset that it was impossible to control and apply the power without adopting oil fuel and the electric drive. The coal required to drive one of these cruisers at full speed for a day will drive a battleship across the Atlantic and back. If full speed can be maintained steadily for three days and seven hours it will take one from New York to Liverpool; but as that would require 12,000 tons of coal it is certain that such a run will never be attempted on coal fuel.

"One hundred tons of oil give the same power that can be got from about one hundred and fifty tons of coal. The tanks can be placed in any part of the ship, between the skins, if necessary; and the oil can be pumped as required. So the trim of the ship can be easily regulated, and the oil can be stored in places inaccessible for coal and at any distance from the furnace where it is to be used. Oil fuel avoids coaling ship—one of the nuisances of sea life—and lessens the terrible strain upon the fire-room force.

"It would not be possible to transmit so much power on one shaft or one screw. Therefore it is distributed to four shafts, each receiving about 50,000 horsepower, or double the total power in a superdreadnought and greater than that of any but the largest of the modern merchantmen.

"It will be remembered, at least by the Service, that when Admiral Cervera's fleet came out of Santiago harbor the New York, Admiral Sampson's flagship, lost at least twenty minutes or half an hour because the forward engines were uncoupled at the moment. With the use of oil fuel and turbines operating on the electric generators the speed of the new cruisers will jump from fifteen knots to maximum in a very few minutes.

"As a scouting force to locate the enemy these swift, powerful ships break through a screen and accomplish what they were intended to do; and there is no doubt that as the swift wing of a fleet they will be invaluable

in pursuit of an enemy and in certain other fleet maneuvers. That they cannot be successfully opposed to battleships no more proves that they are unfit for their strategic functions than the inability of English battleships to overtake the German cruiser fleet proves that they are unable to give and receive blows.

"So, because battle cruisers have their own important functions, both in and out the fleet, the United States Navy must have them, and the more of them and the sooner the better; for the Navy is the one means of defense against a military nation."

LAST GASP OF VOLUNTARISM.

In a "moral summary" of the value of a voluntary army at the conclusion of his historical and critical study of this subject contributed to the Outlook under the title, "The Last Gasp of 'Voluntarism,'" Capt. Charles L. Hall, C.E., U.S.A., says:

"So far this question has been considered on military grounds alone. Let us examine the so-called moral advantages of the 'voluntary' system:

"No man is compelled to serve. All men are given free choice of their profession." This is nonsense. The number of men who serve for love of adventure, for love of travel, or for patriotic reasons is inconsiderable. The number who honestly like the trade is greater. Indeed, at times our Army has been almost filled with such men. But their number is small, and as luxury increases it tends to diminish. The real numerical strength of the Army is in men who enlist for a "square meal." They are recruited in great numbers during hard times, and held rigidly to their bargain when times grow better. To call them volunteers is a plain misuse of language.

"The volunteer is better than the pressed man." Pressed man! Call him better member of the nation, serving in compliance with the national policy. Of all fallacies this has been oftenest exploded. Marengo, Jena, Austerlitz, Arcis-sur-Aube, Chancellorsville, Sadowna, Sedan! The list may be prolonged indefinitely. On every field in history the willing conscript has proved himself the equal of any man.

"A voluntary army does not tend to create a militarist nation." Does it not? Were the Scotch Archers of Louis XI. conscripts? Which is more truly responsive to the nation, a force of professionals or a body of young men temporarily under discipline living in a population all of whom have run the same gauntlet? The statement is its own reply.

"The moral and political disadvantages of universal service are summed up by its opponents in three adjectives—expensive, undemocratic, un-American. The expense is composed of two elements, the direct cost of maintenance and the indirect loss due to the withdrawal of many men from economic usefulness. It is true that an army is expensive, but a universal service army is enormously less expensive than a voluntary force of the same size and efficiency or one of less size and equivalent efficiency. Whether the insurance is worth the money is a question to be decided by the electorate, after a consideration of all the facts in the case. But on the matter of indirect cost the economists are mostly agreed the other way. In a very few learned professions and in a few of the arts the delay of one or two years in starting one's life work may simply mean one or two years' less productive life. But as to the population in general, the now accepted view is that the two years' discipline and training increase the man's usefulness sufficiently not only to overcome the period of economic idleness, but also to pay the expenses of the army. This is a fact not easily proved, but it is indicated by the ubiquity of the 'Made in Germany' label and by the rise of Japan.

"Undemocratic a universal service army certainly is not. What could be more democratic than a force in which the rich man peels potatoes in the company kitchen and the well set up corporal from the farm drills the wealthy broker's son? And what possible menace to a nation can there be in a force composed entirely of all its own youth, a veritable mirror of the people?

"Un-American! That word, which no one can define, is alike the joy of the pacifist and the *déte-noir* of the true reformer. If it is un-American to follow the advice of Washington and 'in time of peace prepare for war'; if it is un-American to follow the advice of Lincoln and arm our country's manhood for our country's sake; if it is un-American to adopt the only method of defense which history has shown to be reliable, then, and then only, is universal service un-American.

"For a professional to endeavor to apply the theory to the facts and to discuss the basis upon which universal service can be adopted in America is at this time improper. Indeed, it is unwise. In the end the question must be decided by the electorate. All that this article has tried to do is, by an analysis of certain historical incidents, to lift the fog of Cimmerian verbiage which has beclouded the vision of the puzzled citizen of this country."

ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL.

The activities of Rock Island Arsenal are described by Lieut. Col. John S. Barrows, Mass. Vol. Militia, in the Boston Transcript. Rock Island Arsenal is on an island in the Mississippi River, has an area of 892 acres, surrounded by groves of trees, and with high rocky banks for shores. It is 181 miles from Chicago, 316 miles from the Missouri River, 332 miles north of St. Louis, and 397 miles south of St. Paul. Occupying a favorable position as to railroads, this arsenal is a distributing point for the whole United States.

Ten great shops, eight of them three stories high, with a floor space of thirty-six acres, produce all the canteens, knives, forks and spoons, saddles and bridles, belts and holsters, artillery harnesses, besides gun carriages, limbers, caissons, battery wagons, many of the smaller pieces of ordnance, and a quantity of other articles required in the housekeeping of an army. Not only is this arsenal a manufacturing plant of great completeness, but it is also the storehouse of an indefinite amount of material.

Large as this plant is, it is an economical establishment, for the motive power is produced by the Mississippi, which pours over a power dam with forty-two openings, of which only eighteen are in use. The electricity produced from these turbines costs Uncle Sam .0036 per kilowatt hour to run the machinery in forges and shops, much lower than the average cost of electricity furnished by private concerns. The arsenal was established in 1862, and the Government has expended on it \$1,969,209. The value of the plant to the present owner

is about \$7,000,000. The plant requires at present over two thousand men. During the Spanish War it was run up to 2,900 men; the community is contented and free from labor disturbances, and so far a strike never has occurred.

The Government first laid its hands on this valuable site a century ago in May, 1816, when a small detachment of United States troops came up the river and built on the island a blockhouse, calling it "Fort Armstrong," its purpose being to protect the frontier from incursions by the Sac and Fox Indians. In 1862 the Government appropriated \$100,000 for improving the place, and during the Civil War 15,000 Confederate prisoners were entertained on the island.

In 1864 Gen. T. J. Rodman, inventor of the large type of cannon used during the Civil War, was made commandant and laid out the present plant, but the work of building was not completed until 1886, under the direction of Gen. D. W. Flagler. Since then but little change has been made.

LESSONS OF MILITIA MOBILIZATION.

"Some Lessons of the Mobilization" of the National Guard are presented by Capt. Richard Stockton, Jr., who has recently resigned from the 2d N.J. Infantry, in the leaflet issued by the American Defense Society. In this Captain Stockton, besides much else, says:

"Almost every officer that has had anything to do with the mobilization has made mistakes; though a few have been large, most of these errors have been trivial. This, however, was to be expected under our present system. Individuals, from the men high up in the War Department to the enlisted men of the National Guard, seem to have set to work willingly and as efficiently and creditably as any military man could possibly have expected as long as conditions are as they are. I venture to state that many of our experts have been surprised, not at the slowness of the mobilization, but at its comparative success under the handicap of a system that every student of military affairs has long known meant failure.

"Even in our Regular Army we are deficient in that our Regular officers have not had sufficient experience in handling large bodies of troops. Abroad maneuvers on a great scale have previously familiarized officers in time of peace with the mobilization and movement of large bodies. Though our officers may be excellent, and may have fine theoretical plans, they are only human, and they cannot be expected to foresee all the little details which can be brought out only by actual experience and practice. This teaches us that our Government should have maneuvers on a much larger scale, similar to those which are common in Europe.

"Naturally, the National Guard, only partially trained at best, is losing the great part of the value of its training through absorbing two raw recruits for every old soldier in the organization. This brings out the great importance of the provisions for reserves for the Army and National Guard, and suggests to me the desirability of taking steps to hasten the organization of such a reserve force.

"Equipment of men should be stored with the organization to which he belongs in a proper compartment marked with the name or number of such man. In that way, when a war came, every reservist would know exactly where to go and where his equipment would be found, and the distribution would be accomplished before and not after the emergency arose.

"The lack of trained horses has been a serious handicap. To me it seems of utmost importance that all organizations of the National Guard should have available sufficient horses for the full war strength of the organization.

"One of the most evident facts is that the present National Defense Act is utterly inadequate in so far as its provisions for the National Guard are concerned. What the National Guard needed and what most of its members wanted was 'Federalization.' What it actually got was 'near Federalization,' and not so near at that.

"In many states, however, the laws or constitution provide that officers must be elected by their commands, and in one state it has been determined that the Governor shall appoint officers as the National Defense Act prescribes, but that in order to meet the requirements of state constitutions the Governor will only appoint such officers as have first been elected. Hence, in spite of the National Defense Act, that state will still have the old elective system, with all the faults therein.

"The defects of our citizen soldiery laws, both those under the old and those under the new act, should have been apparent to all. Unfortunately, however, they were not. Now that the mobilization has pointed them out still more forcibly it is to be hoped that Congress will take heed of our lessons. We must have absolute Federal control of our citizen soldiers."

CONDITION OF CAMP WHITMAN, N.Y.

In the opinion of Lieut. Col. Henry Harlow Brooks, chief surgeon on the staff of Bvt. Major Gen. Daniel Appleton, commanding the 2d Division, N.G.N.Y., the isolated location of Camp Whitman, Green Haven, N.Y., from a sanitary standpoint gives the camp very great advantage. It is not likely to be littered up with various refuse and the remains of eatables left by visitors. It has very desirable climatic conditions, and contagious diseases have been few. Dr. Brooks, who is known as an officer of sound practical views and a keen observer, notes these points and many others in a report to General Appleton. He was ordered to duty at Camp Whitman after the main body of troops had departed for Texas. Dr. Brooks states that the water problem, which at first was a serious one, was finally overcome, and there is now an ample supply of good water. He also states that the location of the camp verifies the judgment of those who selected the site.

Perhaps the most important feature of the report is that relating to bacteriology, on which Dr. Brooks says: "Experience, notably in this camp, has shown the imperative necessity in every large camp of an expert bacteriologist to conduct examinations of water, make cultures from suspicious disease conditions, and especially to make such tests as may be necessary to determine specific infection, such as dysentery, typhoid, diphtheria, malaria and the like. This work during the encampment has been efficiently performed by Dr. Van Winkle, generously detailed for that purpose by Dr. Augustus Wadsworth, of the State Research Laboratories. For thorough co-operation in these matters it is, however, necessary that familiarity with military methods and

procedure as well as objects should exist, and this is very difficult when such work is performed by civilian physicians.

"There are several men now serving as medical officers in the N.G.N.Y. who are perfectly competent to do such work. A suitable equipment is obtainable from the U.S. Army supply lists, and there is no reason whatever why this work should not be added to that of our corps, thereby greatly increasing its efficiency and at the same time adding to the attractiveness of the service for a very desirable class of physicians, who would be thus greatly increased in numbers. In the armies abroad this work is entirely in charge of the medical corps, and there is no reason why this should not also pertain in our Service."

Dr. Brooks praises Major A. V. Wadhams, Med. Corps, U.S.A., for his hygienic work at Camp Whitman; and Major Daniel R. Lucas, Med. Corps, N.G.N.Y., camp surgeon, and Lieut. Col. A. F. Townsend, Q.M.C., are also praised for their work. The fact that Major General Appleton and Adjutant General Stotesbury granted 100 per cent. of requests made to them by the Medical Department for supplies, etc., is given by Dr. Brooks as "the real reason why Camp Whitman has been remarkable for its small percentage of sick men."

CRUISE OF NAVAL VOLUNTEERS ENDS.

Orders were issued by the Navy Department on Sept. 9 to terminate the cruise of the 2,500 naval volunteers, which began Aug. 13. The cruise was declared most successful. Rear Admiral W. S. Benson, Acting Secretary of the Navy, said:

"Reports received from the commanders in charge of the ships indicate that the cruise had far exceeded the highest expectations of naval officers. It has been extraordinarily successful from a military standpoint, and the Navy derived a wholesome benefit from it. The cruise has established a strong relationship between the Navy and the business men of the country, which will do much to encourage enlistment and give the public a better understanding of what the Navy actually is."

At the New York Navy Yard on Sept. 9 150 civilian sailors disembarked from the battleship Maine, discharged as physically and mentally fit for service in the U.S. Navy in time of war. In leaving the men expressed their thanks to Comdr. M. M. Taylor, Lieut. Comdr. C. C. Bloch, Lieut. A. S. Farquhar and the rest of the commissioned and non-commissioned staff of the battleship for the instruction of the cruise. The other two ships that carried the naval volunteers, the New Jersey and Kentucky, disembarked their contingents at Fort Hamilton and at the foot of Ninety-sixth street, North River, respectively. The great good feeling existing between the volunteers and the officers who had been their drill masters and instructors for four weeks was shown in the handshaking all around and hearty expressions of esteem and good-will. Following the example of the college men's Army training camps, the naval volunteers are said to be planning to have a permanent organization. This contemplates the election of officers among themselves, the selection of a place where meetings can be held, borrowing guns from the Government for drill purposes and flags and semaphores for signal work. By this means they plan to keep up interest in the movement and to enlist others for future cruises.

On the Maine many of the volunteers showed such aptitude that they were promoted to be petty officers. In Division A, commanded by Lieut. O. C. Badger, H. S. Rowetter, G. A. Morse and E. Menocal were made boatswain's mates. F. B. Devlin, C. H. Finlay, C. B. Dana, W. C. Booth, Oliver Iselin, W. Michels, H. A. Lurye, J. G. McLaughlin, C. T. Ryttenberg and G. E. Carlson were made coxswains.

In Lieut. J. E. Iseman's Division B, the men made boatswain's mates were W. P. Quimby, W. B. Parsons, A. M. Loveman and H. S. May. The coxswains were P. B. Robinson, V. R. Middeburger, H. Dayton and W. M. Chapman.

Division C, commanded by Lieut. E. H. Connor, had for coxswains R. B. Whiting, S. Davis Robins, R. M. Elliot, E. Pratt, W. Greenough, R. Williams, C. Devignier and H. A. Knight. A. Greenough was boatswain's mate.

Writing of the cruise in the New York World, Walter S. Meriwether says, in part: "The civilian volunteers who have just completed their first cruise will long remember that initial outing on the nine battleships that took them out to the war game played between the dreadnoughts of the Atlantic Fleet and the battleships of the Reserve.

"On the first day of the cruise the men were supplied with manuals whose perusal did much to open their eyes to the sharp difference between the civil life they had quitted for a period and the naval life in which they had temporarily embarked. It was continually dinned upon them that the primary aim in all military organizations is implicit obedience to orders. 'Remember always,' they were told, 'that the person who gives an order has the privilege of deciding as to its legality.' It does not matter who the man is so long as he represents authority and is clothed with authority to give orders."

"With extraordinary sincerity and purpose the volunteers buckled down to the work of fitting themselves into the Navy life, and with rare tact the officers handled situations which had many embarrassing possibilities. Being of a class highly intelligent, the volunteers caught on with amazing celerity and there was not the slightest friction, at least there was none on the Maine, where the writer was quartered.

"The auxiliary fleet was made up of the old cruiser Baltimore, one of the few surviving veterans of the battle of Manila and now rounding out her days as a mine layer; the armored cruiser North Carolina, now devoted to aviation; the ammunition ship Lebanon, the repair ship Vestal and four colliers.

"Those imbued with the notion that battleships can be held in reserve with skeleton crews on board and can immediately be converted into an effective fleet should have witnessed the performance of the Reserve Fleet, the vessels bunching so closely together at times that calls to collision quarters were more than once imminent, while at other times the spaces would be extended to half a mile. Lack of practical experience, nothing more. The officers handling the ships of the Reserve Fleet are competent as any that handle the superdreadnoughts of the Atlantic Fleet. But they are on board for temporary duty only, and every ship, as every sailor knows, has its own idiosyncrasies, peculiarities that must be studied and whims that must be humored. And it takes time and practice.

"The volunteers were having their first real taste of standing watch on real men-of-war. On the Maine they had been divided into four sections, with about seventy

men in each section. Great joy spread throughout the Maine when it was announced that the battleship's commander, Capt. M. M. Taylor, would deliver a lecture to the officers and volunteers, explaining the entire plan (of the maneuvers). The volunteers were more than eager to catch every word. They had learned—no matter how—that their captain is regarded in the Service as the most advanced of the Naval War College students of commander rank and that anything he has to say is worth while. From a blackboard and chart placed upon the face of the after turret he proceeded to describe the maneuver in hand.

"Twelve battleships were of the sixteen which made the memorable cruise around the world. But although now reckoned as out of date, they are good as any for training purposes. To the volunteers the time they spent on board has been the most wonderful of their existence—never so many connected days jeweled with so many new sensations or crowded with so many strange experiences. What they have learned during the cruise would fill a book and probably will fill several, for during the brief interval between drills the sections not on watch could be seen squatted about the decks using their ditty boxes as desks and reeling off pages of manuscript."

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

In "The Mounted Rifleman" Brig. Gen. James H. Parker, U.S.A., outlines "a method of garrison training and field instruction of Cavalry" that includes "tests and combat exercises as used in the 1st Cavalry Brigade, U.S. Army." While this is its practical aspect, General Parker's work contains elements that should make it appeal to the growing class of men in our country who are interested in military affairs, both in practice and theory, particularly in such chapters as "The Power of Cavalry," "Cavalry in Attack," "Hasty Training of Volunteer Cavalry" (of which the author has given a brilliant illustration recently on the border), and "Lessons from the Great War." General Parker states that "the decisive power of cavalry lies in its mobility and its rifle," and lays down the axioms that "cavalry that cannot fight on foot is worthless cavalry; but, conversely, mounted infantry that cannot fight on horseback is worthless mounted infantry." To study cavalry properly, he declares, we must go to the Civil and Boer wars to obtain the proper conception of future cavalry action; for in spite of the apparent limitations imposed on this arm of the service abroad the mounted man still has innumerable uses, as General Parker shows in the final chapter of his book, particularly in the retreat of the French and British armies from Belgium, when they acted as rear and flank guards, holding back the enemy and giving time for the exhausted infantry to recover its marching formation. General Parker states that the failure of the French cavalry to accomplish more is due chiefly to the "slavish adherence by many officers to the sword as the principal weapon of cavalry, and to faith in the shock as its principal action." The six technical chapters cover the entire field of garrison training and field instruction for this arm of the Service. The volume is issued by the George Banta Publishing Company.

Thomas F. Millard believes that a conflict between Japan and the United States is inevitable unless certain things are done in a certain way. Mr. Millard is one of the students of international affairs who knows that economic questions are the basis of all wars and that the particular economic question at the root of possible trouble between Japan and our country is the control, through financing, of the railroads of China. He sets forth these views in the 389 pages of "Our Eastern Question" (The Century Company), to which he has added an important and valuable appendix containing all the consequential state papers affecting the relations of the two countries. His opinion is that unless American finance is backed by the diplomacy and power of the American Government we shall be compelled to invest our capital in China under other flags. His text comprises a complete survey of conditions in the Far East, and when he writes on such phases of it as the recent governmental troubles in China he does it with a gripping style and a knowledge that comes from long residence in that land.

Although Randolph Wellford Smith calls his book "Benighted Mexico" (John Lane) his text really is devoted to showing it is the United States that is benighted. This writer is a strenuous opponent of the Carranza government. His work takes on, consciously we believe, the nature of a political pamphlet against the present administration in Washington. Mr. Smith believes our whole course of conduct in the Mexican situation is wrong, and to demonstrate this contention he draws a shocking picture of present conditions in Mexico and those of the recent past, in the course of which he makes much of the mistreatment of Catholic priests and nuns by the Carranzista government and its followers. In his righteous heat he indulges in many extravagances of statement and criticism, one of these even touching on the shortness of women's skirts as revealed at Atlantic City. The moral of his volume is that some day we shall have to pay a heavy price for our handling of the Mexican situation. That this is not as obvious as it should be to some of us is the chief justification for his book.

Reminiscence is the note struck in the principal articles in the September issue of the Marine Corps Gazette. Col. Charles L. McCawley, U.S.M.C., writes on "The Guantanamo Campaign of 1898"; there is a reprinted article, "With the United States Marines in Mexico," and another on "Field Service in the Civil War," by Sergt. John F. Cassidy, U.S.M.C. "The Sword of the Corps" is described (with illustrations) by Capt. Frank E. Evans, U.S.M.C., retired, and Major Henry C. Davis, U.S.M.C., contributes a paper on "Self Discipline."

In the September number of the Military Surgeon Col. Louis A. La Garde, M.C., U.S.A., retired, contributes a paper on "Civilian Physicians and National Preparedness"; Capt. Edgar King, M.C., U.S.A., one on "The Use of Habit-forming Drugs by Enlisted Men"; Lieut. Henry C. Coe, M.R.C., U.S.A., writes on "The Inactive Medical Reserve Corps in War," and Capt. Mahlon Ashford, M.C., U.S.A., describes "A Proposed Motor Ambulance Company." Purely technical medical articles are also contributed by Capt. A. M. Reasoner, M.C., U.S.A., by P.A. Surg. William D. Owens, U.S.N., Surg. R. H. Creel, U.S. Public Health Service, and Col. Henry I. Raymond, M.C., and Major Edwin P. Wolfe, M.C., U.S.A.

Descriptions of two vessels of the Navy, the U.S.S. Tucker (by Lieut. Ormond L. Cox, U.S.N.) and the

U.S.S. Bushnell, submarine tender No. 2 (by Lieut. G. E. Davis, U.S.N.), are included in the text of the August number of the Journal of the American Society of Naval Engineers. M. C. Stuart has a paper on "The Centrifugal Fan Calculations by the 'Specific Speed' Method." Lieut. (J.G.) L. R. Ford, U.S.N., tells of "Some Experiments in Natural-draft Oil Burning," and "The Ljungstrom System of Electric Drive" is described by Lieut. (J.G.) W. B. Carter, U.S.N. Among the notes is a description of the 220-horsepower Renault aero engine, one of the latest wonders of the French development of flying machine engines.

The leading article in the Journal of the Military Service Institution for September-October is Major Gen. William H. Carter's Reeve Memorial Prize essay (for which General Carter received an honorable mention) on "National Advantage Dependent Upon National Policies." Another honorable mention Reeve prize essay is that by Lieut. Dale F. McDonald, 8th Inf., U.S.A., on "Training and Promotion of Second Lieutenants." A War College study of "Military Aviation" is reproduced, and Lieut. W. R. Wheeler, 26th Inf., U.S.A., continues his descriptive and historical paper on "China Service." The editor announces that a letter from Gen. C. McC. Reeve, founder of the Reeve Memorial Prize, dated July 5, 1916, states: "I have just received the last number of the Journal containing the Reeve Memorial Prize Essay, which I have read with great interest. * * * Please announce for next year that the first prize will be \$150 as now, a second prize of \$30 and a third prize of \$20, if the board of award deem the articles submitted as worthy of the same."

"On the Anzac Trail" (Lippincott) is an anonymous enlisted man's tale of his adventures with the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps troops from the time he "joined up" in England until he was wounded in the Dardanelles campaign. It is told in a coarse vernacular (which gives the impression of being affected for the occasion) and presents a vivid picture of what the fighting at Gallipoli was like. In his final chapter the writer indulges himself in some extraordinary profanity against "slackers."

Although he knows full well that the present is no time to write an accurate study of the battle of the Marne that would have definite historical value from the military viewpoint, nevertheless Hilaire Belloc has attempted a description of the strategy of that battle in his book, "The Elements of the Great War, Second Phase" (Hearst International Library Company), that is not only thrilling in its style, but is an admirable piece of constructive writing. Before Belloc began his task there were already two opinions as to what decided the battle of the Marne, the one agreeing with Belloc that General Foch's thrust on the afternoon of Sept. 9, 1914, through a gap in the German line won the battle, while the second opinion is that General Manoury's surprise attack with the 6th Army on the extreme western flank on Sept. 6 was the deciding stroke. Time may decide this or not. The fact remains that Belloc presents his picture of French general strategy along the whole line and the particular events of Foch's part in the whole battle (which Belloc styles an "action of dislocation") when between five and six o'clock on the afternoon of Sept. 9, 1914, by using the extra army (known as the "mass of maneuver") he thrust his men through the German line between St. Gond and Le Fere Champenoise and curled back both the broken ends, so that von Kluck had to withdraw his army to straighten his entire line miles back of the point where his advance was stopped. This is a "war book" that is of real importance.

For the use of the cadets of the U.S. Military Academy, Lieut. Col. Colden L.H. Ruggles, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., wrote a work on "Stresses in Wire-Wrapped Guns and in Gun Carriages," the text of which is familiar to officers in the U.S. Army who have graduated from West Point. To make it more available for others the work is now brought out by John Wiley and Sons, Inc., of New York City. In addition to thanking the officers who have given assistance in the preparation of the volume, Colonel Ruggles specifically thanks Sergt. Carl A. Schopper, Detachment of Ordnance, U.S. Military Academy, "for the skill and care with which he has prepared the many drawings for the figures appearing in the text." The subjects treated in the six chapters in the work are: "Elastic Strength of Wire-Wrapped Guns," "Determination of the Forces Brought Upon the Principal Parts of the 3-inch Field Carriage by the Discharge of the Gun," "Determination of the Forces Brought Upon the Principal Parts of a Disappearing Gun Carriage by the Discharge of the Gun," "Stresses in Parts of Gun Carriages," "Toothed Gearing," and "Counter-Recoil Springs."

The Commandery of the State of Illinois, Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, has issued a "Register of the Commandery" from Aug. 1, 1911, to July 1, 1916, that also includes lists of all the officers from 1879—the year of the commandery's institution—and also of the various companions.

The Outing Publishing Company issues a second and enlarged edition of Horace Kephart's "Camping and Woodcraft," a standard manual on outdoor life that is an invaluable guide to anyone who wishes to go camping.

Obviously prepared for "campaign purposes" is George Creel's little book entitled "Wilson and the Issues" (Century Company). In a chapter entitled "The Case of Josephus Daniels" Mr. Creel prefaces his text with a quotation from Admiral Dewey praising the condition of the U.S. Navy and the Naval Appropriation bill.

With the object of aiding the enlisted man of the Army of the United States to obtain a better understanding of the subjects that will be taken up by his instructors, Major F. C. Bolles, Capt. E. C. Jones and J. S. Upham, U.S.A., have compiled "The Soldier's Catechism" (Doubleday, Page and Company) that covers all the subjects he is supposed to be familiar with from the rifle and equipment through military history, strategy, use of the bayonet, sanitation, the Articles of War, first aid and trenching. Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff, U.S.A., has written an introduction to this excellent and comprehensive, little manual, in which he points out that "the conditions under which modern wars are fought are ever making increasing demands on the individual soldier," and that therefore "the individual soldier must know how to interpret accurately orders and signals, for the enemy's fire may so often isolate him from his leaders and comrades * * * that he may be thrown on his own initiative * * * he may have to prepare his own food, to dress his own wound unaided or assist a wounded comrade." General Scott also points out that it is the duty of the state to provide for its defense, and it is likewise the duty of every citizen "to fit himself to render efficient service as a trained soldier in the event of need."

Longmans, Green and Company have issued a third edition of Sir Rennell Rodd's "Ballads of the Fleet," that is concerned with battles of long ago and whose popularity is indicated in these days when poetry is

held not to be in favor by the issuing of this third edition.

Mrs. Margaret H. Morse has written a song entitled "Uncle Sammy's Army" that has been set to spirited music by H. M. Dolph. It has three stanzas, one each to the Cavalry, Infantry and Artillery, and a final one which includes the three branches of the Service in a general and spirited psalm of praise that reflects the writer's appreciation of the officers and men of our Army.

THE BATTLE OF THE MARNE.

The story of the battle of the Marne is repeated after two years by Frank H. Simonds in the New York Tribune of Sept. 3. In this battle, Mr. Simonds tells us, "the British failed exactly as did Grouchy, and the consequence of their failure was the escape of Kluck and the restriction of the extent of the Allied victory. The failure seems to have been due to a total misunderstanding by Field Marshal French of the whole situation and an extreme caution which led him to ask for reinforcements from Manoury's hard pressed army after he had permitted all but a cavalry screen of Kluck to retire from his front."

"It is reasonably certain that the Germans outnumbered the French on the battlefield, but owing to faults of concentration and deploying the French certainly got much more out of their inferior numbers, while the Germans seem to have handled their masses badly and to have suffered from an excess of numbers at certain unimportant points."

"Actually the battle of the Marne broke the German offensive, wrecked their whole strategy, which was to bring the French to a decisive battle in the first six weeks of the war, win that battle and put the French out of the war. They advanced to the Marne seeking a second Sedan, and the French there won a Gettysburg. All the original German conceptions were definitively defeated in this battle; they were compelled to retreat, to give over the offensive, to accept a long war. But, save for the Saxons of Hausen, they were nowhere routed, and they were able within a week after the decisive day of the Marne, Sept. 9, to halt the Allies along the Aisne, establish their front unbroken from the Aisne to the Meuse, and even to undertake a new attack. But this failed almost instantly."

"It is essential to keep in mind in examining the Marne the story of the opening weeks of the Franco-Prussian war. The two conflicts began in much the same way. In both cases German mobilization puts more troops and better equipped troops into the field. In both cases all the opening battles are won by the Germans. But at this point the parallel stops short. Instead of Mars-la-Tour and Sedan, with their fatal terminations, you have an orderly retreat of all French armies until a new concentration permits a fresh offensive, and when this happens you have a German retreat followed by a German rally, which ends in a deadlock and two years of trench war."

"This, after all, is the 'miracle of the Marne.' The German high command said: 'We have more men, better guns, better troops; we will violate the neutrality of Belgium, turn the French fortresses and, arriving in the plains of northern France, we will destroy the French armies, take Paris, and then turn east and dispose of Russia. We shall win the war in six weeks and take Paris in seven. We shall hold France to ransom and dispose of the French danger for all time.'

"Not one detail of this grandiose plan was realized. Not one detail has been realized after two years of war. We all see that if France had failed Russia would have been conquered, and even the British Empire would have come to the edge of ruin. But France did not fail. She won her greatest victory in a wonderful history, with but the least possible support from Britain; she saved herself, Britain and Russia, and after the Marne the war had new horizons and different possibilities. Thus in every sense the battle of the Marne was one of the few truly decisive battles in all human history, a battle whose consequences, though we may not yet accurately measure them, seem at the distance of two years incomparably greater than on the day when the world first learned that the German invasion would not reach Paris."

I.D.R., 1911.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The present I.D.R. represent an important advance in our tactical training, but they have a number of serious defects. The title is one of them. We are no longer placing drill as the most important factor of Infantry training. Our drill book states this on page 9. It is there stated that the ultimate object of all military training is to obtain success in combat. It then, in effect, states that excellence and efficiency depend upon team work which is secured by uniform training. The book should be: "Infantry Training." Try and tell yourself what you mean when you say uniform training. I.D.R. does not state what Infantry training depends on in a code simple and direct enough for the private to follow the plans and methods of the General. Uniform tactical training has just that for its object. It is a failure unless it enables most of the command to act understandingly in executing their tactical work. Understanding what to do and how to do it is the greatest factor in control and control is discipline. I.D.R. contains a uniform training code, but it is in a very dispersed formation and its attack on the understanding is usually defeated.

I.D.R. is usually regarded as a compilation of one or more books and possesses the weakness of most compilations. I.D.R. lacks concentration of purpose and logic of method, when it comes to instructing enlisted men and green troops. I.D.R. is a book on tactics that is not written tactically. New men require to be taught the object to be attained. This must be hammered in and must be the reference point for all instruction. Next, the general tactical principles must be made clear so as to be used as guides and rules of action in gaining the object sought. Next (why) how tactical work is done must be explained and taught as the skilful doing of a few, simple acts.

Our next infantry training book should be written with due regard to tactical truths and methods, but the only way to determine upon the arrangement and expression of these truths and methods is to find out by actual work with our troops the arrangement and expression which best enable our troops to understand what we are trying to teach and train.

The code of the ten commandments is a model of what uniform training should be. It is small enough for the smallest to measure his acts by and it is big enough for

the biggest. Our uniform tactical training should have a code or doctrine like that.

Adequate preparedness and short enlistment training are jokes if we cannot get out a uniform tactical training code or doctrine which both the private and the general can use to measure and understand the worth of tactical work.

INFANTRY.

A FEW POINTED QUERIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Just a few questions. Is there any first-class power that has a military system that provides for its non-tactical officers being drawn from its tactical officers? Is there any more necessity for a quartermaster or an ordnance officer having tactical training before he becomes such, than for a medical officer or a chaplain having tactical training before he becomes such?

Are there any supply positions where tactical training is necessary? Should a tactical officer ever be detailed to either signal, ordnance, supply, or any similar duty? Should there be kept in Washington, set up in type, corrected to the minute, ready to print, the complete equipment sheets for the various units or should this data be kept in various large, uncorrected books as at present? Which would be the better and cheaper?

Should officers and non-commissioned officers of the Regular regiments be scattered to different Militia regiments or should Regular organizations, battalions and regiments, as a whole, be detailed to look after the instruction and training of definite unit Militia organizations?

Should the principles of organization be studied as such in the Regular Army so that there would be some uniformity in the practice of organization?

Is tactics more important than McClellan's shoe laces?

QUESTION.

DR. EAGER'S RELIEF WORK IN ITALY.

Fort Monroe, Va., Sept. 11, 1916.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The death of Dr. John M. Eager, of the Public Health Service, at Naples, Italy, Aug. 18, 1916, was a great shock to his many friends and a decided loss to the Public Health Service.

His work in that service is so well known that nothing I can say in connection therewith will add to the credit of such service. I wish, however, to invite attention to a service rendered by Dr. Eager, while abroad, which most probably would be overlooked, although of considerable importance to many Americans.

During the relief work in Southern Italy during August and September, 1914, it became necessary for the American Relief Committee at Rome to arrange for the transportation of many American citizens to their homes in the United States. All of these refugee ships sailed either from Genoa or Naples, and Dr. Eager's services in connection with the inspection and sanitary arrangements of these ships were of the greatest importance and benefit in safeguarding the health of his fellow countrymen.

As a member of the American committee I cannot let this opportunity pass without paying a tribute to Dr. Eager for this important and commendable work.

FRANK T. HINES, Capt., C.A.C.

TO MARRY OR NOT TO MARRY?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The London Punch once answered the question whether to marry or not in a word of one syllable. The problem applies to a number of gentlemen who hope to be commissioned in the Army. The monthly pay of a second lieutenant is \$141.67, a princely remuneration compared to that of any other service that would seem to justify any young officer in marrying at once. Yet in this connection it is well to consider the expense of married life in the Army. Whether married or single, the required uniforms cost about \$500; confiding tailors generally give credit for the original outfit, yet sooner or later the obligation must be met. It often happens that there is a change of station before the first tailor's bill is paid. Then there are other equipments varying with the arm of the Service to which the young patriot may be assigned—a horse, bridle and saddle, for instance; two rooms and a kitchen to be furnished, and the newly acquired bride must be clothed and fed.

When I reported for duty in May, 1861, I heard a Cavalry lieutenant say that since he had married he had saved half of his pay—then old Kite Whiting asked, "Why he did not marry two wives and save it all?" But there is no joke about a change of station, when the original furniture is sold at a sacrifice. I would not advise against marriage under favorable conditions, but after fifty-five years of military experience I would advise prudence to young women thinking of marrying second lieutenants—they are the ones that get the worst of Army life. I have served from Yorktown to Manila, from the mouth of the Rio Grande to the Klondike, in seven different regiments and twenty different stations, and I have received tearful applications from young wives not to send their husbands as Indian scouts. I have received many letters from creditors complaining that officers had not paid their debts—I knew they could not pay. But, apart from personal opinion, there is the Military Aid Association, organized to aid families of officers who died in frontier service, leaving families destitute under most trying conditions.

It may be said that a mere man should not undertake to confirm the "Don't" of the London Punch; but when one has paid the bills of wife, four daughters and grandchildren he may venture to advise prudence; for every happiness, in this topsy turvy world, has its price.

CENTURION.

We mentioned briefly in our last issue the passing to the scrap heap of the U.S. cruiser Boston, one of the first vessels of the new Navy, and first commissioned May 2, 1887. It may be of interest to note that of the twenty-eight officers attached to the Boston, at the time of her first commission, the names of but four are now found on the active list and only nine are found on the retired list. The following were the officers of the Boston when she was first commissioned over twenty-nine years ago: Capt. F. M. Ramsay, Lieuts. Harry Knox, Charles G. Bowman, Wainwright Kellogg, S. W. B. Diehl, U.S.N.; Lieuts. (J.G.) Ridgely Hunt, W. F. Fullam; Ensigns Edward Lloyd, George R. French, F. K. Hill; Naval Cadets H. A. Allen, W. S. Burke, F. W. Hibbs, R. H. Jackson, M. R. Pigott, R. Stocker; Surg. W. J. Simon; Asst. Surg. C. P. Henry; Paymr. Daniel

A. Smith; Chief Engr. David Smith; P.A. Engrs. George E. Tower, George S. Willits; Asst. Engr. B. C. Bryan; Cadet Engrs. James E. Byrne, William W. White, B. C. Sampson; Act. Gun. Horace Yewell and Carp. J. W. Burnham. Of the above only the following are now found in the Navy list: Rear Admiral Harry Knox, retired; Commodore Charles G. Bowman, retired; Rear Admiral W. F. Fullam (active); Commodore Edward Lloyd, retired; Capt. Frank K. Hill, retired; P.A. Engr. Walter S. Burke, retired; Capt. Richard H. Jackson (active); Naval Constr. Robert Stocker (active); Asst. Surg. C. P. Henry, retired; Rear Admiral George S. Willits, retired; Capt. Benjamin C. Bryan (active); Comdr. William W. White, retired; Chief Carp. John W. Burnham, retired.

ENLISTED MEN FOR COMMISSIONS.

Quite a number of enlisted men of the Army were designated to take the final competitive examination in August last for appointment as provisional second lieutenants in the Army to help fill the 1,600 vacancies. The following were the enlisted men on duty in the Southern Department who were designated to take the final examination and were ordered to the stations indicated for examination by the board appointed to meet at those places:

To Fort Bliss, Texas—Corpl. Lewis A. Welch, Q.M.C.; 1st Class Sergt. George A. Pollin, Co. E, Sig. Corps; Sergt. Winchell I. Rasor, Co. E, Sig. Corps; Sergt. William W. Powell, Troop B, 8th Cav.; Corpl. John J. Hansey, Troop D, 8th Cav.; Sergt. Frederick Gearing, Troop E, 8th Cav.; Sergt. John F. Snider, Troop I, 8th Cav.; Color Sergt. George F. Edwards, 17th Cav.; Sergt. William A. Wiederker, Hdqrs. Co., 5th Field Art.; Sergt. Evans F. Carlson, Battery A, 5th Field Art.; Corpl. Ivan N. Brodley, Battery A, 5th Field Art., and Sergt. John E. Keister, Co. A, 34th Inf.

To Eagle Pass, Texas—Pvt. Arthur J. O'Keefe, Co. A, 3d Inf.; Pvt. Donovan Miller, Co. A, 3d Inf.; Sergt. Frederick Schoenfeld, Co. F, 3d Inf., and Corpl. James L. Allbright, Co. I, 30th Inf.

To Camp Stephen Little, Nogales, Ariz.—Btin. Sergt. Major Charles Neues, 12th Inf.; Corpl. Ralph Slate, Co. H, 12th Inf.; Sergt. Ned Blair, Co. L, 12th Inf.; Corpl. Mimucan D. Cannon, Co. L, 12th Inf.; Corpl. Raymond Wortley, Co. A, 21st Inf.; Corpl. Ernest A. McGovern, Battery D, 6th Field Art., and Corpl. James V. Palmer, Battery D, 6th Field Art.

To Laredo, Texas—Sergt. William F. Freehoff, 56th Co., C.A.C.; Pvt. Jackson Brandt, 102d Co., C.A.C.

To Harlingen, Texas—Corpl. Arthur P. Thayer, Troop A, 3d Cav.; Corpl. Edwin A. Martin, Troop A, 3d Cav.; Pvt. Allen T. Kirk, Co. F, 26th Inf.; Sergt. Howard J. Houghland, Q.M.C.; Pvt. William Miller, Hdqrs. Troop, 3d Cav.; Sergt. Fred Stall, Co. K, 4th Inf.; Pvt. William E. Wynn, Co. F, 4th Inf.

To Camp Harry J. Jones, Douglas, Ariz.—Corpl. Frank E. Royse, Troop L, 1st Cav.; Pvt. William Johns, Co. M, 11th Inf.; Sergt. Morton L. Landreth, Co. E, 21st Inf., on duty with Arizona National Guard; 1st Sergt. Harold F. Kayser, Co. A, 22d Inf., and Sergt. William H. Haynes, Co. M, 22d Inf.

To Fort Sam Houston, Texas—Pvt. James A. Anderson, Co. B, 37th Inf.; Sergt. Paul R. Turpin, Troop F, 16th Cav.; Pvt. Charles J. Paw, 69th Co., C.A.C.; 1st Sergt. Nicholas Szilgyi, Co. G, 19th Inf.; Pvt. William G. Livesay, Co. I, 19th Inf.; Pvt. Arthur N. White, Troop F, 3d Cav.; Sergt. John S. Jadwin, Troop C, 16th Cav.; Pvt. Hugh R. Schwecke, Troop C, 16th Cav.; Sergt. Grover Pipkin, Radio Co. A, Sig. Corps, and Corpl. Jesse T. Robertson, Radio Co. A, Sig. Corps.

To Camp Furlong, Columbus, N.M.—Corpl. Clarence H. Maranville, 1st Aero Squadron, Sig. Corps; Corpl. Harry V. Hand, Pvt. 1st Class Edward K. Jones, Pvt. Lillburn B. Chambers, Pvt. Ross McCoy and Pvt. Howard J. France, 1st Aero Squadron, Sig. Corps; Corpl. Tom W. Stewart, Co. D, Sig. Corps; Sergt. John F. Gleaves, Co. I, Sig. Corps; Pvt. Hugh S. Gilchrist, Co. F, 6th Inf.; Sergts. Alexander P. Withers, George D. Cosman, John C. Mullenix and Domine J. Sabini, Med. Dept.; Pvt. 1st Class William R. Halcomb, Med. Dept.; Pvt. Eddie J. Lee, Med. Dept.; Corpl. Hugh D. Blanchard, Co. H, 2d Batn. Engrs.; 1st Class Pts. Herman H. Meyer, Winthrop A. Hollyer and Walter M. Moore, Co. H, 2d Batn. Engrs.; Sdrn. Sergt. Major John C. Garrett, 7th Cav.; Sergt. John J. Bonn, Hdqrs. Troop, 7th Cav.; Sergt. Alton W. Howard, Troop H, 7th Cav.; Sergt. Oliver I. Holman, Troop F, 5th Cav.; Corpl. Henry H. Ranson, Machine Gun Troop, 5th Cav.; Pvt. Erich Merzdorf, Troop M, 12th Cav.; 1st Sergt. Harry B. Flounders, Troop C, 15th Cav.; Pvt. William D. Adkins, Band, 13th Cav.; Corpl. Heley Schuck, Co. I, 17th Inf., and Corporal Holt, 17th Inf.

A board at Fort Monroe, Va., is now engaged in marking the examination papers of the Coast Artillery candidates, and a board at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., is engaged marking the papers of the other candidates. These will all be arranged in order of merit. The boards will classify the candidates into eight groups, as follows: Graduates of the Naval Academy, enlisted men of the Regular Army and officers of the Philippine Scouts, members of the Officers' Reserve Corps, officers of the National Guard, honor graduates of distinguished colleges, honor graduates of honor schools and distinguished institutions, graduates of other colleges and members of the Organized Militia or National Guard of not less than three years' creditable service, and, finally, all other candidates.

ARMY OF THE PHILIPPINES.

At the seventeenth annual reunion of the Army of the Philippines, held at the Planters Hotel, St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 6, 1916, the following officers were elected to serve until the next reunion in 1917:

Commander-in-chief, Dr. P. J. H. Farrell, of Chicago; vice commander-in-chief, Gen. Charles King, of Milwaukee; first junior vice commander, Fred L. Bauer, of St. Louis; second junior vice commander, Napoleon L. White, of Boston; third junior vice commander, Dr. J. E. Mead, of Detroit; fourth junior vice commander, Benjamin Kuenz, of St. Louis; fifth junior vice commander, Arthur Stucky, of Evansville, Ind.; sixth junior vice commander, Fred A. Angelo, of Lincoln, Neb.; surgeon general, Dr. D. S. Fairchild, Jr., of Clinton, Iowa; paymaster general, William E. Hammerstrom, of Galesburg, Ill.

Members of executive committee are: Dr. P. J. H. Farrell, commander-in-chief, of Chicago; Gen. Jacob H. Smith, U.S.A., past commander-in-chief, of Washington, D.C.; Gen. Irving Hale, U.S.V., of Denver, Colo.; Orley

L. Larrabee, of St. Louis; W. P. Ostrander, of St. Louis. The reunion was well attended, members going to St. Louis from different parts of the country. The retiring commander-in-chief, Brig. Gen. Jacob H. Smith, U.S.A., was unable to be present, but sent a telegram of congratulations. The place and date of the next reunion were not announced, but will be made public by the executive committee at a later date. The appointments on the staff of the new commander-in-chief will also be announced later.

NATIONAL GUARD IN FEDERAL SERVICE.

EXAMINATIONS FOR ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

Officers and enlisted men of the Organized Militia and National Guard in the Federal service desiring to compete in the examination for appointments as second lieutenants in the Army to be held Oct. 16 next should submit application in time so that the same may reach the War Department at the earliest practicable date, and not later than Oct. 5, 1916. Officers and enlisted men of the Organized Militia and the National Guard take the examination prescribed in G.O. No. 64, War Dept., 1915, as civilian candidates. Applications from qualified enlisted candidates to take this examination will be forwarded through military channels so as to reach the War Department not later than Oct. 5, 1916. Members of the Organized Militia and of the National Guard are required by law to be between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-seven years, and these requirements cannot be waived.

DIVISION PRACTICE MARCH.

Major Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A., commanding the Southern Department, has ordered a division practice march of eighty-three miles, from San Antonio to Austin, Texas, in which both Regular and National Guard troops will participate, beginning Sept. 16. As approximately 653 officers, 13,410 men, 5,750 animals, with numerous motor trucks and wagons will take part, it is believed it will be the largest practice march ever undertaken by troops in the United States. The troops to take part in the march are the following:

The 1st, 2d and 3d Wisconsin Infantry; 1st and 2d Kansas Infantry; 3d, 4th, 7th and 8th Illinois Infantry; 7th U.S. Field Artillery; 1st Illinois Field Artillery, Wisconsin battery of Artillery, 16th U.S. Cavalry and a Wisconsin troop; an engineer battalion, including Texas engineers, Company A, and Illinois Company A; Illinois, Missouri and Kansas signal companies, field hospital and ambulance companies of the United States Army and Illinois and Wisconsin Guards.

Five motor truck companies, a total of 175 machines, will form the divisional trains. Two companies will make up the supply train, two companies the ammunition train and one company the engineer train. San Antonio will be the base and throughout the eighty-three mile march to Austin, the three days' stay there and the eight days' return trip the trucks will journey back to San Antonio for all supplies except wood, water and hay.

NEW YORK.

Speaking of the activities of the New York division of the National Guard since its arrival on the Texas border, the Rio Grande Rattler of Sept. 6 says: "The troops of all branches have been trained and hardened along practical lines. Recently they have undergone the test of endurance developed by long marches. They have had small-arms practice, limited 'tis true, but sufficient to teach recruits the method of loading and aiming; of fire discipline and fire control, essential in the training of soldiers. The staff departments have been thoroughly exercised in the practical work of administration incidental to a division in the field. The Cavalry has been carefully trained in all the tricks of the trade of modern cavalry and could be depended upon for any of the numerous duties required by that branch during active campaigning. This is also true of the Engineers whose activities have extended from road building to pontoon bridge construction. The Field Artillery has been worked over all the territory adjacent to the front covered by the division. Up to this time they have not had opportunity for any extended field firing. These activities coupled with the manual labor required in the establishing of the camps, and the regular routine duties of guard, police and sanitation, have kept both officers and men busy from daylight until dark. Certainly the expression of 'soldiering,' as applied to a person who makes a pretense of working, is a misnomer so far as the personnel of this division is concerned."

Col. Willard C. Fisk, 7th N.Y., received on Sept. 9 a letter from Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commanding N.Y. Division, commending the work of the regiment on a practice march, which said: "I wish to congratulate you upon the record made by the 7th Infantry in its practice march just completed. The men of the 7th were noticeably of excellent physique and the percentage of recruits was less than in any other Infantry regiment. These conditions doubtless were important factors in the conduct of the march, which was characterized by excellent march discipline, absence of stragglers and precision in making and breaking camp. This march, covering a period of eleven days in the month of August, in a semi-tropical country where water is to be had only at the designated points of bivouac, over wagon roads and trails in some places heavy with sand, and at others knee deep with mud and water, gave opportunity for the regiment to demonstrate its soldierly spirit and dependability. That it did so in such substantial manner should be cause for pride. The march was a real man's job and it was well done by the 7th."

The 7th, 12th and 69th Regiments of N.Y. Infantry have been brigaded at McAllen and the 2d Infantry, 23d and 74th Regiments have been brigaded at Pharr.

Col. Gordon Johnston has nominated for promotion the following officers of the 12th N.Y. Infantry: Major Reginald L. Foster to be lieutenant colonel; Capt. George E. Roosevelt to be major; 1st Lieut. M. L. Waltz to be captain. Colonel Foster enlisted in the 7th Infantry in 1893. His first commission was that of first lieutenant in the 12th Infantry in April, 1900. He is a graduate of Yale University, and is a journalist by profession. Major Roosevelt was first commissioned second lieutenant in the 12th Infantry in January, 1911. Major Roosevelt is a member of one of New York's oldest families and is a cousin of the ex-President. He is a banker by profession. He graduated from Harvard University, and was professor of mathematics at Cambridge for nearly six years. He is a member of prominent New York clubs. Captain Waltz is the son of Col. Millard F. Waltz, U.S.A., at present post commander at Fort Sam Houston. Captain Waltz was commissioned second lieutenant in the 12th Infantry in 1914.

The widely published announcement in the daily papers on Sept. 9 of the death of Col. N. B. Thurston, 74th Inf., N.G.N.Y., at McAllen, Texas, on Sept. 8 proved to be an error. The original report was alleged to have been

sent to Chief Kenlon, of the New York Fire Department, by Major George H. Robertson, of the 7th N.Y. We find no "Major Robertson" on the roster, but there is a "Lieutenant Robertson." Colonel Thurston has been ill with dysentery, but was not considered in serious danger, it is said. The origin of the report is explained as follows: An officer in the camp at McAllen called up the 3d Brigade at Pharr to inquire after Colonel Thurston's condition. The soldier who answered the telephone replied that Colonel Thurston was improving, but another soldier, overhearing, interpreted the conversation to say that Colonel Thurston was dead. This officer, without waiting to investigate the facts further, sent a telegram containing this statement to a friend in New York. Division headquarters considered ordering before a court-martial the officer who telegraphed the false report; but upon learning the circumstances, it was decided to send an official letter criticizing him for his lack of judgment.

The 71st Infantry, N.G.N.Y., under command of Col. William G. Bates, arrived at Camp Whitman, Green Haven, N.Y., on Sept. 11 from McAllen, Texas, in fine shape. Of the fifty-four officers and 1,473 men in the command there was no sickness worth mentioning, except one suspected case of paratyphoid. The regiment was placed in temporary quarantine. It will be some three weeks, at least, it is expected, before the 71st will be mustered out of the Federal service. The officers and men are glad to be out of Texas, but appreciate the valuable experience they received on the border. The regiment looks the picture of health and fit for any campaign ordered. The regimental supply train, with 150 men, was left on the border to care for the animals. Two members of the regiment were removed to the base hospital at San Antonio before the regiment left for home. While they suffered from fever, Colonel Bates reports that it was not paratyphoid.

Brig. Gen. George R. Dyer, 1st Brigade, who accompanied the 71st, is now in command of the post. Besides the 71st he has under him the 3d Heavy Artillery and some Hospital Corps men. The 14th Infantry arrived at Camp Whitman Sept. 13, and the 3d Infantry is due to arrive at Camp Whitman from Texas this week.

NEW JERSEY.

The 1st Infantry, N.G.N.J., which has been at Douglas, Ariz., arrived home at Sea Girt, N.J., on Sept. 9; and the 4th Infantry, N.G.N.J., arrived at Sea Girt Sept. 10, also from Douglas. Both regiments were ordered home by the War Department for muster out of the Federal service. Brig. Gen. Edwin W. Hine and staff, 1st Brigade, N.G.N.J., accompanied the 4th Regiment on its trip north, and will also be mustered out. The muster out of the two regiments will take several weeks. Physical inspection will accompany the mustering out, and this will be in charge of Surg. Gen. William G. Schaeffer, the doctors who are with the returning regiments, and the doctors of the regiments which remained in the state who took the National Guard oath. This physical examination will consume some time.

Lieut. Charles B. Elliot, Inf., U.S.A., who is acting as post quartermaster at Sea Girt, under Col. H. D. Styer, U.S.A., inspector-instructor, has ten men and two sergeants from the Regular Army to assist in the demobilization. Under Colonel Styer, besides Lieutenant Elliot, are Capt. Walter L. Reed and Capt. Gouverneur V. Packer, U.S.A. The camp is under command of General Hine.

To break the deadlock in Company M, of the 5th Infantry, N.G.N.J., on duty at Douglas, Ariz., resulting from its persistency in holding out for the election of Lieutenant Hild to the captaincy, who was first physically disqualified, then reinstated and retired, Col. A. A. Van Walraven has reduced four non-commissioned officers and with seventeen men transferred them to other companies.

A Gila monster about twenty inches long was shot at Douglas by Lieut. Edward G. Weston, of the supply company, 1st N.J. Inf. The reptile crossed the trail and while Capt. Bert Batterson, who accompanied Lieutenant Weston, kept it in range, a shot through the neck finished it. This reptile had a skin resembling Indian bead work. Its coloring was black, red, coral and a yellow resembling gold.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Capt. William R. Dunlop, Co. D, 18th Inf., Penn. N.G., on duty at El Paso, was on Sept. 10 reported to be in a serious condition as the result of being thrown from his horse. He suffered a fracture of the skull.

While attempting to catch a rattlesnake in the foothills of the Sacramento Mountains, six miles from El Paso on Sept. 10, Pvt. Raymond R. Longnecker, Co. K, 4th Inf., Penn. N.G., of Lancaster, Pa., was bitten on the left arm and there is little hope of his recovery.

The inspection of the 1st Brigade, Pennsylvania N.G., was completed at El Paso, Texas, Sept. 3 by Col. John S. Winn, U.S.A., who said it was one of the best commands in the Service, and ready for active service. The troops are reported to be in the best of health.

ILLINOIS.

Lieut. Robert M. Moore, of the 2d Illinois Infantry, was arrested by Mexican soldiers Sept. 6 while attempting to cross the international bridge at Eagle Pass. A dispatch received by General Funston at Southern Department headquarters, stated that Gen. Frederick W. Sibley had obtained the release of Lieutenant Moore and placed him under arrest upon the American side of the river. It is said that Lieutenant Moore rode across the bridge in a small automobile in which he accompanied two companies of motor trucks. He was going at too great a speed for the guards upon the Texas side of the river to stop him. The Mexican soldiers saw him coming and held him up at their end of the bridge. He had not been given permission to cross the bridge, it is said, nor was he under any orders to do so. Officers are speculating as to what his motive was, as ordinarily men in the Army uniform have no authority to cross. The prisoners were shown due courtesy by the Mexican army officials and were turned over to Consul Blocker after being detained only one hour.

The 1st Illinois Brigade returned Sept. 2 to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, from Landa Park; beginning Sept. 4 the brigade began a school of instruction which will consist of bayonet exercises, signaling, manual of arms, first aid, entrenching and various other duties.

MASSACHUSETTS.

A general court-martial was ordered Sept. 7 at Columbus, N.M., to try Hugh Clark, private of the 2d Massachusetts Infantry, on charges of criticism of his superior officer, Capt. Edmund J. Slate. Clark is accused of writing "false and misleading articles" for a Holyoke, Mass., newspaper, against Slate. Failure to substantiate the charges in these articles caused Clark's arrest.

MINNESOTA.

The men of the Minnesota National Guard on duty at Llano Grande, Texas, are now provided with tents with board floors, and an ample supply of rations. All the companies have screened mess halls of wood, containing both the kitchen and mess room. Cooking may now be

undertaken away from flies and other insect pests. Outside each mess hall is an incinerator, which disposes of all garbage. The solids are burned and the liquids are destroyed by evaporation. Sheltered latrines are provided for each battalion, and they are burned out daily with crude oil and straw. This also prevents the flies from gathering about these buildings. Each battalion in camp has a shower bath for the use of its men. Most of the men in the Minnesota brigade now have two complete changes of clothes.

TEXAS.

The 2d and 3d Regiments of Infantry, Texas N.G., have arrived at Corpus Christi, Texas, from the Mexican border. A large number of men had previously been employed to prepare the ground for the arrival of the troops, erect mess halls, install electric lights, telephones, etc. The City Federation of Women supplied the troops with soda water and cake on their arrival. Gen. James A. Hulen is in command of the camp, which numbers about 3,000 officers and men.

CONNECTICUT.

The 10th Field Artillery, of the Connecticut National Guard, recently ordered mustered out of the Federal service at Niantic, Conn., was under command of 1st Lieut. Robert M. Danforth, 5th U.S. Field Art., as colonel. First Lieut. John S. Hammond, Field Art., U.S.A., and 1st Lieut. Waldo C. Potter, 6th U.S. Field Art., were majors in the 10th Connecticut Field Artillery, and will be mustered out with the organization.

Governor Holcomb, of Connecticut, called a special session of the Legislature on Sept. 12 to take action which will provide a means for the Connecticut National Guard at the border to vote. In his message to the lawmakers the Governor recommended financial provision be made for the needy families of Guardsmen. Bills providing for the voting of the Militiamen and appropriating \$100,000 to care for their families were introduced and referred to committee.

MONTANA.

Citizens of Helena, Mont., on Sept. 8, paid a remarkable tribute to Pvt. Kenneth Pickett, 2d Montana Infantry, who died at Douglas, Ariz., Aug. 30, and whose remains were interred at Helena Sept. 8. During the hours of the service all of the business houses of the city, the bank, state capital, city and county offices and schools remained closed, and the people of the city generally attended the public services at the Auditorium. At the family home brief prayer services were conducted by the Rev. J. F. McNamee, pastor of the Baptist Church; and at 1:30 the body, under civilian and military escort, was conveyed to the Auditorium. The procession from the home was led by a platoon of police and band. Next in line came the firing squad, the G.A.R. veterans, Spanish-American War veterans, Eagles drill team, high school students and members of the High School Alumni Association, the clergy, the casket borne in an auto hearse, autos carrying members of the family, Governor Stewart and his staff, and state, county and city officials, Commercial club members and other civic organizations, automobiles and fire department. The service opened with Chopin's prelude, and was followed by Whittier's "The Eternal Goodness," by a quartette. This was followed by Scripture reading and a prayer by the Rev. J. F. McNamee and a solo, "Crossing the Bar," after which the Rev. E. M. Cosgrove, pastor of the Unitarian Church, delivered an eloquent eulogy to the young man whose death is mourned. The rites closed with a benediction, and the body was then conveyed to the Forestvale Cemetery for the final obsequies. The funeral procession was one of the longest ever seen in Helena, and among those who marched were hundreds of school children and members of different civic and fraternal organizations. The casket was literally buried beneath floral offerings, tributes of love from friends in Helena, Big Timber and other cities where Mr. Pickett had lived and was known.

KENTUCKY, OHIO, LOUISIANA AND MISSOURI.

The 1st Kentucky Infantry, Col. W. M. Colston, arrived at El Paso, Texas, Sept. 5, and this arrival completed the mobilization of the Kentucky brigade.

The 2d Ohio Field Hospital and the 2d Ohio Ambulance Companies detained at El Paso, Texas, Sept. 5. A squadron of Ohio Cavalry, under Major W. J. Hard, detained on Sept. 6. The 4th Ohio Infantry detained at El Paso Sept. 3. It numbered some 1,476 officers and men.

The 1st Infantry, Louisiana N.G., Col. F. B. Stubbs, left San Benito, Texas, Sept. 1 for Camp Stafford, near Alexandria, Va., to be mustered out of the Federal service.

The 3d and 1st Regiments of Missouri Infantry arrived at the state camp at Nevada, Mo., from the Mexican border on Sept. 3 and 4, respectively, to be mustered out of the Federal service.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The District of Columbia National Guardsmen on duty at Warren, Ariz., are supplied with superior bread baked at an Army field bakery set up in the camp of the 22d U.S. Infantry. Mess halls have been erected by the different units on new camp sites, and this involved considerable work. Battery B has received the greater part of its allotment of horses. The majority of the animals are good looking.

THE LARGEST DIVISION ON BORDER.

The 7th Regiment (N.Y.) Gazette for August gives the strength of the New York Division of National Guard on duty in Texas on Aug. 2 as 718 officers and 16,419 men, divided as follows: Headquarters Division, 53; 1st Battalion, Signal Corps, 174; 1st Battalion, 22d Engineers, 363; 2d Battalion, 22d Engineers, 353; 1st Cavalry, 1,289; Squadron A, 393; Machine Gun Troop, 87; Artillery Brigade Headquarters, 2; 1st Field Artillery, 1,061; 2d Field Artillery, 1,080; 1st Field Hospital, 69; 2d Field Hospital, 69; 1st Ambulance Company, 87; 2d Ambulance Company, 83; 3d Ambulance Company, 82; 4th Ambulance Company, 81; 1st Field Bakery, 21; 1st Brigade Headquarters (Lester), 6; 2d Infantry, 1,713; 14th Infantry, 1,072; 69th Infantry, 1,011; 2d Brigade Headquarters (Dyer), 16; 7th Infantry, 1,253; 12th Infantry, 1,161; 71st Infantry, 1,553; 3d Brigade Headquarters (Wilson), 2; 3d Infantry, 1,626; 23d Infantry, 1,099; 74th Infantry, 1,209; Camp Hospital, 51. Total, 17,137 officers and men, the largest division on the border.

Adjutant General Stotesbury, of New York, announces that upon the muster out of organizations now in the service of the United States either at the state mobilization camp or elsewhere they will return to their respective home stations and armories and be dismissed on the same day on which they are mustered out, and no pay by the state will be allowed to any organization for duty either on the date of its muster out or for any

period which may intervene between the date of its muster out and its arrival at its home station.

One regiment of Infantry, two battalions of Infantry, three separate companies of Infantry, one troop of Cavalry, one field hospital and one ambulance company of the Tennessee National Guard, which have been held in camp at Nashville, were ordered to the Mexican border by the War Department on Sept. 14. This is in accordance with the previously announced policy of the War Department to send to the border all those National Guard units ordered mobilized under the President's call that have not seen service there.

SETTLING A POINT OF MILITARY LAW.

One Charles Baker, of Hamilton, Ohio, made himself offensive by his violent opposition to enlistments for the National Guard, interfering with a company of National Guard proceeding under the command of Capt. Wesley G. Wulzen, while they were marching through the streets of Hamilton to attend a meeting in the Court House square, called to encourage enlistments. Baker, who was one of a crowd pushed aside to make way for the marching troops, had Captain Wulzen and Sergeant Doyle arrested on his complaint that they had struck him and used abusive and indecent language to him "contrary to the form of an ordinance of that city," charges which both of these officers denied.

Hubert J. Turney, J.A. General of Cleveland, Ohio, applied to the U.S.D.C., N.D. of Ohio, for a writ of habeas corpus, which was granted by District Judge Sater in a long oral opinion, the conclusion of which was as follows:

"These men now before the court were in the employ of the United States as soldiers. They were mobilizing. They were in the discharge of their duty in endeavoring to get recruits. There is no evidence here of malice, wantonness or criminal intent. Under the rulings made in the last three cases mentioned the state is not entitled to priority. Indeed, it is not shown that any violence was done to Baker, or that he was even touched when the crowd was pressed back from the course of the marching troops.

"Running through the cases, by whatever courts decided, is the consideration of the question as to what the effect will be of seizing Federal officers and withholding them from the performance of their duty to the Government. One of the cases best considered and much relied upon is that of *Re Waite*, 81 Fed. Rep. 359. The decision rendered by Judge Shiras in that case was approved by the Circuit Court of Appeals and was cited with approval by the Circuit Court of the United States in *Ohio v. Thomas*, 173 U.S. 284. Judge Shiras employed this language (pp. 365, 366):

If, however, it should be held that the officers of the United States, when engaged in the performance of their official duties, can be arrested by a warrant from a state magistrate, or from a court of record of the state, upon the charge that in the performance of the duties imposed upon him the officer has violated some provision of the state statutes, it is apparent that the enforcement of the laws of the United States and the carrying on of the operations of the Government may be seriously embarrassed or wholly arrested. Even though it be true that the officer, by making the defense in the state court, can ultimately obtain the protection of the laws of the United States, the injurious effect in the way of impeding the enforcement of the laws of the United States would not be obviated, for, as is pointed out by the supreme court in *Tennessee v. Davis*, supra (1) (U.S. 357), during the time the officer is under arrest or is engaged in defending himself in the state court he is withdrawn from the discharge of his duty, and the exercise of acknowledged federal power is arrested. Hence the justification of the true rule that it cannot be permitted to the state to assert jurisdiction over one acting under the authority of the United States for acts by him done in furtherance of the duty he owed to the Federal Government upon the assumption that these acts are violations of a state statute.

"In this case these men, who are in the Army and who, for aught we know, may be called upon any day to go to the Texan border, if held by the state authorities, may not be able to accompany their regiment and discharge the patriotic duties they owe to their country. Their time would have to be given to the defense of their cases. They might be detained by some action of the court, and, if that may be done with one member of the Army of the United States, it could be done with another. If it could be done in times like this, when men are subject to call and probably will have to answer to the command to go, it could be done even in more dangerous times. There is no denial of any right. If these men have done a wrong, the Military Establishment of the United States is able to punish them. If it does not, it does not necessarily follow that at a proper time—and it seems to me this was a very inopportune time to arrest these men—the parties in interest may not be without their remedy. The petitioners are discharged and an order may be taken accordingly."

MEDICAL CORPS PRIZE ESSAYS.

The Henry S. Wellcome prizes, offered through the Association of Military Surgeons, consist of a first prize, a gold medal and \$300, and a second prize, a silver medal and \$200. They are open for competition to all present and former medical officers of the Army, Navy, Public Health Service, Organized Militia, U.S. Volunteers, Medical Reserve Corps of the Army, Navy and of the Officers' Reserve Corps of the U.S. Army, and will not be awarded until after Dec. 15, 1916, the council of the association having voted to extend the time of entry of competing essays to that date, because so large a number of the members are now with the troops on the border. Several essays have already been received and a large additional number are expected to be entered for such honorable and valuable prizes.

The subject for the first prize is "The most practicable plan for the organization, training and utilization of the medical officers of the Medical Reserve Corps, U.S. Army and Navy, and of the medical officers of the Officers' Reserve Corps, U.S. Army, in peace and war." That of the second prize is "The influence of the European war on the transmission of the infections of diseases, with special reference to its effect upon disease conditions of the United States."

Essays (five copies signed by nom de plume) not to exceed 20,000 words, exclusive of tables, must be addressed to the secretary of the Association of Military Surgeons, U.S. Army Medical Museum, Washington, D.C.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., while at Plattsburg, N.Y., on Sept. 10, told the men in the citizens' training camp that money from the Army Appropriation bill would soon be available and that all men who had

attended the camps this year would have their traveling and subsistence expenses refunded to them.

At the request of the State Department customs collectors were ordered on Sept. 13 to report to the Treasury Department immediately the entrance of any foreign war vessel into American waters. It was understood the step was taken as a further precaution against violation of neutrality laws, and as it closely followed the reported examination by a British warship of the Philippine steamer *Cebu* in territorial waters, on Sept. 10, it was assumed to have some connection with that incident. This was denied in official quarters, however, and it was stated that the stopping of the *Cebu* is being handled between the State and War Departments. The latter Department controls the ports of the Philippines, while the Treasury Department has no authority over insular ports. Secretary of State Lansing and Secretary of War Baker conferred on Sept. 13 on the *Cebu* affair. The understanding is that Governor General Harrison will be directed to furnish additional details before a formal protest is made to the British government. The rules of international law give the United States exclusive control of waters within three miles of any of its territorial possessions. Ambassador Spring-Rice cabled the British Foreign Office for information concerning the incident, and it is stated that Embassy officials believe there must have been some mistake in the report by the *Cebu's* master.

During the twelve months ending with June, 1914, the last full year of peace, England bought \$594,000,000 worth of goods in the United States, writes Alexander Dana Noyes in "The Financial World" of the October Scribner. In the next twelve months England purchased \$911,000,000, and in the twelve months ending with last June no less than \$1,518,000,000. But in the meantime her sales of merchandise to us, which had been \$293,000,000 in the fiscal year 1914, were only \$308,000,000 two years later. The final question, whether Europe—supposing continuance of governmental control over industry and production—will for that reason be a more formidable or less formidable competitor of our own industrial markets, is unsettled. Much of it will depend on the obscure problem: What, in the aftermath of war, will be workmen's wages, labor costs and the price of competitive materials on Europe's markets and our own. But, in the meantime, the United States has entered the third year of the European war with the largest internal trade of its history, the greatest production of steel and iron, the highest monthly surplus of exports over imports, and the largest gold importations ever known.

The office of the Quartermaster General of the U.S. Army informs us that it would like to receive more applications from soldiers who are eligible for examination for position of quartermaster sergeant, Quartermaster Corps. The scope of the examination referred to is outlined on page 8 of O.Q.M.G. Circular No. 13, c.s. Par. 6 of the said circular states that all applications as above much reach the office of the Q.M.G. at Washington not later than Oct. 1 each year, and Par. 12, same circular, states that the examination will commence the first Monday in December of each year. Par. 7 of the circular indicates form of application. Under an act of Congress approved June 3, 1916, the number of these positions has been increased, and the eligibles available at present for appointment will soon be exhausted. It is certain there will be a large number of vacancies during 1917, and the prospect for appointment of any soldier who successfully passes the examination is very good.

Officers on duty at Washington, D.C., have been so favorably impressed with the war pictures exhibited at the Army and Navy Club on Sept. 12 and at the National Press Club on the following evening, that negotiations are pending to secure the films for the War College. The pictures are "the closest ever brought to America from the European battle front," and are regarded as of especial value in the study of trench warfare and in the handling of large guns. They were taken by Donald Thompson, war correspondent of Leslie's Weekly, who while he exhibited them wore a bandage on his head to protect a wound which he received while making the pictures. Mr. Thompson, with the sanction of General Joffre, acted as official photographer before Verdun. He has visited every war front except the Rumanian front, which has developed since he left Europe. In his pictures he showed the bursting of large German shells over the trenches. It was a portion of one of these shells which struck Mr. Thompson and kept him in the hospital for a number of weeks.

Approximately 300 prominent engineers who are identified with important construction work and large corporations in Philadelphia have offered their personal services as aids in completing that city's contribution to the industrial inventory which the Naval Consulting Board is conducting throughout the United States. Two hundred engineers met at the Engineers' Club in Philadelphia on Sept. 12 and received instructions from Paul Spencer, chairman of the local committee, on the work of obtaining the information from the remaining 1,000 manufacturers of that section who have not yet sent in reports. Emmett B. Carter, president of the Engineers' Club, recently sent an appeal to the engineering profession of the city, stating that the inventory must be completed, and eighty per cent. of those addressed replied immediately.

The weekly health report from the Southern Department for the week ending Sept. 9 shows the percentage of sick of the National Guardsmen on the border to be 1.91, with three deaths—one caused by appendicitis, one by dysentery and one by gastric ulcers. The percentage of sick of Regulars on the border was 2.15 during the week, with four deaths.

A personal note from the Kaiser to President Wilson, replying to the President's appeal regarding famine relief measures for Poland, was received by Secretary of State Lansing Sept. 12 from Ambassador Gerard. It was forwarded to President Wilson and was not made public.

Including the squadron of fourteen battleplanes presented by the Sultan of Johore, the people of the Malay Peninsula have presented forty-five aeroplanes to the British army since the outbreak of the war.

ARMY NOTES.

The 14th Provisional Regiment of Coast Artillery, U.S.A., Col. S. E. Allen commanding, consisting of eleven companies of Coast Artillery, which arrived at Laredo in June last from New York, Boston and other eastern forts, left Laredo Sept. 7 for the East on special trains.

Col. Lyman Walter Vere Kennon, U.S.A., commander of the 9th Infantry and the 3d Brigade, 15th Provisional Division, left Laredo, Texas, Sept. 7 for Fort Sam Houston, where he has been transferred to command a brigade composed of Kansas and Illinois troops. Colonel Kennon was transferred from the 25th Infantry to the 9th Infantry in May and in August last was assigned to command the 3d Brigade, 15th Provisional Division, stationed at Laredo. Lieut. Col. L. L. Durfee becomes commander of the 9th Infantry.

Capt. David H. Biddle, Cav., U.S.A., who under War Department orders issued on Sept. 13 has been assigned to the 6th Cavalry, has been on duty with the Cavalry of New York and Vermont as an inspector-instructor since Dec. 10, 1912. He has proved a very valuable officer, and his thorough work has added very considerably to the efficiency of the Cavalry arm of the two states. He has made many friends, who will sincerely regret that he has been ordered to other spheres of duty. The 6th Cavalry is at Columbus, N.M.

Capt. Constant Cordier, Inf., U.S.A., has been designated by Secretary Baker to head the new department of military science and tactics at Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

Four men were severely burned in the U.S. Arsenal at Picatinny, N.J., Sept. 5, when a mixing machine caught fire and a flare-up and explosion followed. The mixing house and machinery it contained were destroyed.

The hospital at Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., which was reported to be in an unsatisfactory condition, is to undergo an inspection by Lieut. Col. Henry C. Fisher, Med. Corps, U.S.A., who will report on the changes necessary to place the hospital in a satisfactory condition.

Capt. C. C. Culver, 3d U.S. Cav., on duty at the Signal Corps Aviation School at San Diego, Cal., is making night flights for experimenting in the transmission of radio signals from aeroplanes. With Lieut. Herbert A. Dargue as pilot, Captain Culver has flown for almost two hours each night. The aeroplane ascends several thousand feet, but keeps within easy gliding distance of North Island, where signal fires indicate a safe landing place. Tests in receiving long distance radio signals are also being made. The perfect atmospheric conditions prevailing after nightfall make aviators believe signals can be received from stations north of Los Angeles and from coastwise steamers.

Lieut. Charles D. Daly, 1st Field Art., former Harvard and Army football star, who has coached the Army eleven for the last three seasons, arrived at West Point on Sept. 6 to take up his duties as head coach for the cadets. Lieutenant Daly had the Army squad out for a two-hour drill the same afternoon. The squad was divided into half a dozen units, and the coaches worked the men hard, in spite of the summer heat. A tentative eleven was formed, with Captain McEwan, center; Meacham and Knight, guards; Rundell and Butler, tackles; Cole and Redfield, ends; Gerhardt, quarterback; Peck and Vidal, halfbacks, and the veteran, Ford, at full back. Oliphant, Place and Jones, stars of a year ago, worked with the quarantined squad on the north field. Lieut. Benny Hoge, captain of the 1913 eleven, joined the coaching staff on Sept. 7.

Indictments charging Harry J. Spannall, an hotel-keeper of Alpine, Texas, with the murder of his wife and Lieut. Col. M. C. Butler, 6th U.S. Cav., were returned by a county grand jury at Alpine on Sept. 13, 1916. Mrs. Spannall, a daughter of John C. Holland, a widely known Texas ranchman and banker, and Colonel Butler were killed July 20 last while driving with Spannall in his motor car, and the killing, it was testified, was unprovoked.

Capt. N. M. Cartmell, U.S.A., recruiting officer at Little Rock, Ark., received a telegram from General Funston, U.S.A., on Sept. 7, 1916, asking him to inform the civil authorities at Little Rock that Lieut. J. B. Rigdon, of the Arkansas National Guard, stationed at Deming, N.M., will be tried by court-martial. Prosecuting Attorney Duncan issued a warrant charging Rigdon with bigamy. Captain Cartmell said it would be possible to try Rigdon for bigamy by court-martial because his recent marriage, alleged to have been his second, took place at Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., which is government property.

A request that Capt. J. H. Walrath, 1st Ill. Inf., and Freo W. Laas, 2d Ill. Inf., both quartermasters, be ordered to return to San Antonio for court-martial was sent to the War Department at Washington by Major General Funston, U.S.A., on Sept. 13. It is charged that they were guilty of neglect of duty in caring for government property by losing some fifty horses and mules, valued at about \$15,000. The lost animals were among those turned over to the two regiments when they arrived South. Receipts were given by the quartermasters. It is not known what became of the horses and mules.

FIRST USE OF BARBED WIRE DEFENSES.

In 1888 the late Gen. O. M. Poe, of the Army, read a paper on "Personal Recollections" before the Michigan Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., which throws light on the subject of the first use of barbed wire entanglements which has been discussed in our columns. Describing the defense of Knoxville, Tenn., in November, 1863, General Poe says:

"At this time Mr. Hoxie, in charge of the railroad property at Knoxville, informed me that he had a lot of old telegraph wire at the depot which he thought might be of service to us as an obstruction. Its use as a network entanglement, by carrying it from stump to stump over the sector without fire referred to, was so obvious that no time was lost in putting it in place. It served a good purpose during the subsequent assault, but in my opinion the part it played in causing the repulse was much overrated. Owing to its rusty color, nearly that of the pine litter just under it, and the imperfect light of the foggy morning, it doubtless did have some effect in breaking up the coherency of the assaulting column, and may possibly have detained it long enough to permit the defense to deliver a couple of rounds more, a matter of some consequence when fired at such short range, by troops of the cool and vigilant

character of those composing the garrison of the fort and the adjacent lines. This specific account is given because many erroneous statements have been made in regard to the matter, both in speech and print, and credit awarded where it did not justly belong. Mr. Hoxie is entitled to whatever credit pertains to the use of this device. If he had not spoken we probably would not have known that there was any wire available."

CANDIDATES FOR WEST POINT.

The following candidates for the West Point entrance examination to be held in March, 1917, have been designated during the past week:

Colorado—Oscar A. Saunders, Brush; Hugh Winslow, first alternate, Fort Collins; George H. Krause, second alternate, Colorado Springs.

Connecticut—Francis G. McGill, West Haven.

Florida—Augustus W. Cockrell, 3d, Jacksonville; Joseph Otto, first alternate, Key West; Harry R. De Silva, second alternate, Pensacola.

Georgia—Benjamin F. Hawkins, Thomasville.

Illinois—Charles F. Taylor, Freeport; Cyril E. Avey, first alternate, Mount Morris; Frederick R. Gridley, second alternate, Amboy.

Louisiana—Fernando Estopinal, jr., New Orleans; Paul B. Wishart, first alternate, 2305 Canal street, New Orleans; Octave Smith, Mandeville.

Michigan—Cyril Cadieu, 118 Front street, Marquette.

Minnesota—Lentilhon Wheeler, Fergus Falls; Ignatius Donnelly, first alternate, St. Paul; Floyd E. Copeland, second alternate, St. Paul.

Mississippi—Archie C. Ramsey, first alternate, Collins.

Missouri—Lewis N. Duncel, first alternate, Springfield; Paul Hamilton, Harrisonville.

New York—Harry H. McCabe, 57 Grand street, New York, N.Y.; Charles H. Schneider, jr., first alternate, 123½ Chrystie street, New York city; Henry Meyer, jr., second alternate, 516 Broome street, New York, N.Y.

Ohio—Warren W. Christian, 288 Mount Vernon avenue, Marion.

Pennsylvania—George G. Elms, Waynesburg; Winfield R. McKay, first alternate, Meadville; John J. Lenhart, second alternate, Brownsville.

Tennessee—Charles W. Walsh, Humboldt; Nat A. Turner, first alternate, Knoxville; Burch Patty, second alternate, Chattanooga.

Texas—John B. Murphy, Amarillo; John W. Puckett, jr., first alternate, Amarillo.

West Virginia—Earl L. Sampson, first alternate, Beckley; Archie W. Cooley, Wheeling; Austin J. Boundy, first alternate, Cameron; Albert Och, second alternate, 3927 Wood street, Wheeling; Paul A. Donnelly, Lewisburg.

PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Major Gen. James B. Aleshire, Quartermaster General, U.S.A., was retired from active service Sept. 12, 1916, for disability incident thereto. General Aleshire has proved a most able administrator of the Quartermaster Corps, and has been responsible for many practical improvements therein, including the simplification of work and the adoption of new and consistent methods. General Aleshire was born in Ohio on October 31, 1856. He was appointed a cadet at the U.S. Military Academy June 14, 1876, and was graduated as a second lieutenant June 12, 1880, being assigned to the 1st Cavalry. Among other duties he served on the frontier at Fort Bidwell, Cal., from September, 1880, to September, 1881, and was on scouting duty in Arizona to April 16, 1882. He subsequently served at Fort Walla Walla, and on duty distributing supplies to sufferers from the flood in Pennsylvania to April, 1884. He was secretary of the U.S. Infantry and Cavalry School at Fort Leavenworth from September, 1889, to August, 1890. He was promoted captain and assistant quartermaster April 25, 1895, and was appointed quartermaster of U.S. Volunteers May 12, 1898, and was acting chief quartermaster of the 1st Army Corps, and was later appointed chief quartermaster of that command. He was appointed chief quartermaster, Department of Matanzas, Jan. 10, 1899. He has had considerable experience in the purchase of cavalry and artillery horses for the Army, and is a recognized expert in this. General Aleshire was associated with General Humphrey while in Cuba and the Philippines, and he was with the relief column that marched to Pekin. He was first appointed Quartermaster General July 1, 1907, and was reappointed after his term expired.

Col. Henry C. Davis, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement from active service was officially announced on Sept. 8, 1916. Colonel Davis was born in South Carolina Sept. 15, 1857, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1883, when he was promoted in the Army second lieutenant, 3d Artillery. His first duty was at Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., and he subsequently, among other duties, went to Washington Barracks, D.C.; on college duty at the Mechanical College of Mississippi; Fort Monroe, Watertown Arsenal, and Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and at the U.S.M.A. as instructor of natural and experimental philosophy from June, 1896, to June, 1898. He was appointed major of the 3d U.S. Volunteer Engineers in June, 1898, and reached the grade of captain, 7th U.S. Artillery, March 15, 1899. Among other services he was assistant professor of natural and experimental philosophy at West Point, was instructor at the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, in the department of electricity, mines and mechanism, and was instructor in the School for Electrician Sergeants. Colonel Davis was also a member of the Artillery Board and Engineer officer at Fort Monroe. He was Artillery Engineer, Artillery District of Chesapeake, Sept. 18, 1904, to Aug. 25, 1905; was mine commander, Army and Navy maneuvers, and instructor of submarine mine detachment, 1905. He reached the grade of colonel Dec. 6, 1911; was in command of Fort Hunt and Fort Andrews, and was at Fort Washington, Md., and his last post of duty was in command of Fort Adams, R.I.

Capt. Richard D. La Garde, Inf., U.S.A., was retired from active service Sept. 11, 1916, for disability incident to the Service. He was born in Indian Territory May 10, 1883, and first entered the Army as a private in Troop B, 4th Cavalry, Aug. 14, 1902. He received his first commission, that of second lieutenant, 1st Infantry, Nov. 16, 1904. He served later in the 24th Infantry; was promoted first lieutenant, 10th Infantry, in 1911;

was assigned to the 9th Infantry in February, 1914, and was promoted captain in 1916.

First Lieut. Halbert P. Harris, Med. Corps, U.S.A., who was found physically disqualified for the duties of a captain by reason of disability incident to the Service, was retired on Sept. 8, 1916, as a captain, to date from June 7, 1916. He is a native of North Carolina and entered the Service in August, 1912. He is a graduate of the Army Medical School, and holds the degree of M.D., University College of Medicine, Richmond, Va.

As a result of the personnel legislation provided for in the Naval Appropriation bill which became a law from Aug. 29, 1916, all further retirements for age in the Navy this year are suspended until 1918. This is due to the provision that officers of the Navy in the future are to retire at the age of sixty-four instead of sixty-two as formerly. The following were to have been retired for age this year, but their retirement is now deferred until 1918: Med. Dir. William R. Du Bose, Sept. 12; Professor of Mathematics S. J. Brown, Sept. 17; Med. Dir. Francis S. Nash, Nov. 23; Chief Mach. John T. Riley, Nov. 25; Vice Admiral De Witt Coffman, Nov. 28, and Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, Dec. 16. Those who under the old law were to have retired in 1917 for age, and will not now retire until 1919 on the dates given, are the following: Rear Admiral W. F. Worthington, March 8; Rear Admiral N. R. Usher, April 7; Admiral W. B. Caperton, June 30; Rear Admiral W. McLean, July 30; Admiral W. S. Benson, Sept. 25; Rear Admiral W. F. Fullam, Oct. 20; Capt. H. P. Norton, Nov. 4; Rear Admiral F. F. Fletcher, Nov. 23; Rear Admiral J. M. Helm, Dec. 16; Med. Dir. Philip Leach, Dec. 28, and Chief Boatswain W. L. Hill, Oct. 7, 1919.

A MISTAKEN ANNOUNCEMENT.

MAJOR GEN. JAMES H. WILSON ALIVE.

During the fifty-three years since the publication of the first number of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL we have published obituary notices literally by the tens of thousand without ever having mistakenly recorded a death in any one of our 2,767 numbers up to that of last week. Unfortunately such a mistake did occur in our number for Sept. 9, to our great regret and to the annoyance of that worthy gentleman and noble soldier, Major Gen. James H. Wilson, U.S.A., retired. We are happy to be able to announce on the authority of General Wilson himself that he is still alive. We learn that he presents every indication of being with us for yet many years. There is no soldier of our Civil War we should part with more reluctantly than General Wilson. The mistaken announcement has brought to the General and his family such a flood of complimentary and appreciative notices of his character and his achievement that he might be disposed almost to be thankful that he has had the opportunity, which comes to few men, of reading his own obituary. On this subject the New York Sun says:

"Gen. James Harrison Wilson has had the rare felicity of receiving the spontaneous tribute of a friend who, mourning him sincerely, believed that he had gone over to the majority to join the choicest spirits of the Civil War; and The Sun has passed through the grateful experience of learning that the information that occasioned its farewell to a gallant soldier and good citizen was the result of the mental confusion of a contemporary whom it has always regarded as a Rock of Gibraltar for reliability, the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. In its issue of Saturday that excellent Service publication conveyed the unwelcome tidings to its readers that General Wilson was no more, and the General will be pleased to read the splendid record of his services in three wars that followed the announcement. Such a previously unimpeachable authority The Sun could not doubt, and it proceeded in good faith and with poignant sorrow to repeat the announcement and say what it thought of James Harrison Wilson as an officer and a gentleman, and as a man and a citizen. It retracts nothing and affirms everything that it said in praise and appreciation of General Wilson, but it is sincerely sorry if the mistake has caused him or anyone a moment's discomfort. One of General Wilson's numerous friends has brought to The Sun the news that he is in sound health with his habitual cheerful outlook on life. It is most welcome news and he himself will realize how glad The Sun is to receive it."

RECENT DEATHS.

Pay Dir. George Ellsworth Hendee, U.S.N., retired, who held the rank of rear admiral, died at his home in Brookline, Mass., Sept. 10, 1916. He was born in Boston June 30, 1841, and was appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Volunteer Navy in October, 1861, serving on the Brandywine and Pinola until 1864, when he entered the Regular Navy as an acting assistant paymaster. He passed through the various grades in the Pay Department, serving on many vessels, including such well known old names as Pensacola, Richmond, Minnesota, Franklin and Powhatan. He was promoted to pay director on Sept. 1, 1890. He was general storekeeper at the Boston Navy Yard during the war with Spain, and was retired for age on June 30, 1902. He had close on fifteen years of sea service to his credit, and twenty-one years and eleven months of shore duty.

Senior Capt. Daniel B. Hodgson, U.S. Coast Guard, retired, died at his home in Detroit, Mich., Sept. 10, 1916. He was a native of New York, and was appointed a third lieutenant in the Revenue Cutter Service in 1861. During the Civil War he had considerable service in the Lower Chesapeake Bay. He was promoted second lieutenant in 1863, first lieutenant in 1864, and was promoted to captain. Captain Hodgson was in command of the revenue cutter McCulloch at the battle of Manila Bay, May 1, 1898. He was retired in June, 1900.

Chief Mach. John F. Green, U.S.N., retired, residing at 3910 Goldfinch street, San Diego, Cal., was killed in an automobile accident on a mountain road in San Diego county Sept. 5, 1916, his machine overturning on a grade and pinning him beneath. He is survived by his wife, now in a hospital recovering from injuries sustained at the same time, and a daughter, Miss Ursaline Green.

Ex-Second Lieut. Charles G. Eckhart, 4th U.S. Art., a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1867, died at Chicago, Ill., Sept. 1, 1916. He was honorably discharged from the Army at his own request Sept. 1, 1870. His remains were taken to Tuscola, Ill., his old home, for interment.

Mrs. Margaret T. Crocker, wife of James A. Crocker, of Galveston, Texas, and mother of Lieut. Comdr. and

Mrs. Lewis Coxe, U.S.N., and of Mdsn. James A. Crocker, U.S.N., Charles R. and Jessie M. Crocker, and Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Macleure, of Canada, died at Colorado Springs Sept. 4, 1916, after a brief illness of four days.

Mr. Myron Campbell, father of Comdr. Edward H. Campbell, U.S.N., and cashier of South Bend National Bank, died of pneumonia at South Bend, Ind., Sept. 12, 1916. About twenty years ago Mr. Campbell came into national prominence by holding himself responsible for \$17,000 which had been taken from the bank during the noon hour by a man named West, who later died in the state prison while serving sentence for the crime. Mr. Campbell had left the bank vault unlocked when he went out for luncheon. He insisted on repaying the loss at the rate of \$1,000 a year.

Cornelia A. Ritch, daughter of the late Henry L. Ritch and Phoebe A. Ritch, of New York city, died at West Point, N.Y., Sept. 12, 1916.

Mr. Arthur A. Birney, father of the wife of Lieut. James H. Strong, U.S.N., died at Washington, D.C., Sept. 4, 1916.

Mrs. Jennie May Palmer, wife of Mr. Charles B. Palmer, and mother of Chief Gun. James C. McDermott, U.S.N., died at her home at Detroit, Mich., Aug. 30, 1916.

CAPT. WILLIAM C. MCFARLAND, U.S.A.

Of the death of Capt. William C. McFarland, U.S.A., retired, Dr. John A. Wyeth, writing from Lake Placid, N.Y., Sept. 9, to the New York Sun, says: "The death of Captain McFarland recalls the campaign in Cuba and the victory of the American Army at Santiago, to which he contributed, in my opinion, more than any other single individual connected with our Army on that occasion."

The line of battle was so disorganized that regiments lost their brigades, and brigades and divisions became separated from their commanding officers. When the 16th United States Infantry, in which regiment Captain McFarland commanded Company E, reached the sunken road where, behind a barbed wire fence, the troops were made to lie down for protection from a well directed fire from the Spanish trenches several hundred yards in their front and in plain view across an open field, there was not a single field officer present. In this emergency, with the instinct of the soldier, realizing that the men were suffering from the Spaniards, who had the range and were using their Mausers with telling effect, this gallant officer alone walked some two hundred yards across the field toward the enemy's line to satisfy himself that there were no obstructions to an advance. Returning, he ordered his own company to cut the wires and follow him, which they did with alacrity, for his men literally worshipped him. The captains of the companies on either side, seeing the advance, shouted 'Follow Company E,' and with this the entire line swept forward without a commander, with McFarland far in advance leading until he fell within a few feet of the trenches, shot in the back of his head by a fragment of shrapnel from one of our own guns, a mile or more in the rear. The victory of Santiago, as far as this very important part of the line was concerned, was won by the initiation of this movement by Captain McFarland, who never fully recovered. It fell to my lot to have professional care of him then and since, and I then took the trouble not only to consult the official records but to correspond with a score of officers and men of other companies, all of whom corroborated the above and spoke unhesitatingly of the heroic conduct of this brave man, who took not only his life but his reputation in his hands in assuming the grave responsibility in the absence of a superior officer. There should be chiseled on his gravestone at West Point where he will be buried: 'Here rests the real hero of the battle of Santiago.'

The will of the late Capt. William C. McFarland, U.S.A., who died Sept. 5, 1916, names his wife, Mrs. Adie L. McFarland, as his sole beneficiary. His will was filed Sept. 13 in New York city, and was executed at Chattanooga, Tenn., May 10, 1898. The value of the estate is not estimated. William Landram McFarland, son, of No. 182 West Fifty-eighth street, will receive all.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Capt. and Mrs. Orlando Gray Palmer announce the marriage of their daughter, Lenore, to Lieut. Charles Carter Reynolds, U.S. Field Art., on Aug. 29, 1916, at St. Paul's Pro-Cathedral, Des Moines, Iowa.

Lieut. Roger Warde Paine, U.S.N., and Miss Corine Malone were married at Austin, Texas, on Sept. 7, 1916.

Capt. Peter B. Horton, U.S.M.C., and Miss Florence Breckinridge Steele were married at Lexington, Ky., on Aug. 30, 1916.

Mrs. Lucian L. Sheddon, of Plattsburg, N.Y., announces the engagement of her daughter, Elizabeth Aldon, to Lieut. Harold Roe Bull, 30th U.S. Inf.

Major and Mrs. John H. Duval, U.S.A., have issued invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Eleanor Louise Duval, to Lieut. Richard Henry Tebbis, jr., U.S. M.C., on Oct. 4, 1916, at six o'clock in the evening at St. Mary's Episcopal Church, Wayne, Pa. It is to be a military wedding. A reception will be held at the bride's home immediately after the ceremony.

Newport, R.I., will have an autumn naval wedding on Oct. 3, 1916, when Miss Mary Ida Decker, daughter of Capt. Benton C. Decker, U.S.N., and Mrs. Decker, will become the bride of Lieut. Glenn Albert Smith, U.S.N. Miss Decker's sister, Miss Anna Grove Decker, will be maid of honor. Captain Decker commands the U.S.S. Washington, and his daughters have resided at Newport this summer. Lieutenant Smith is attached to the mine training ship Dubuque.

The marriage of Miss Marjorie Rust, daughter of the late Lieut. Charles P. Rust, U.S.A., and Mrs. Rust, to Mr. Lawrence Adams Baker, son of the secretary of the Senate and Mrs. James M. Baker, will take place on Saturday, Sept. 16, at 12:30 p.m. in Bethlehem Chapel, Washington, D.C. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Dr. George F. Dudley. Mrs. Harrison E. Knaust will be matron of honor and Miss Marion H. Parker maid of honor. The best man will be Mr. MacL. Baker, brother of the groom. The ushers, Mr. J. Marion Baker, jr., also brother of the groom, and Mr. Harry Lee Rust, jr. The wedding breakfast immediately after the ceremony at the residence of the bride's mother.

Capt. Manfred Lanza, 18th U.S. Inf., who was married in New Orleans, La., Sept. 13, 1916, to Madeline Lanza, is a son of the Marquise Clara Lanza, an author, who lives in Washington. He is a grandson of the late Surgeon General William A. Hammond, U.S.A., who was once connected with Bellevue Hospital in New York and the New York State Hospital for diseases of the nervous system. The Marquise Clara Lanza was born at the famous old Army post at Fort Riley, Kas., in 1859. She married the Marquise Manfred Lanza, of Palermo, Sicily. Besides Captain Lanza

she has another son in the Army, Major Conrad H. Lanza, of the 5th Field Art., stationed at Fort Bliss, and who was recently promoted from captain.

Capt. John G. Berry, U.S.C.G., and Mrs. Berry announce the engagement of their daughter, Dorothy, to Loren L. Hebbard, of Chicago and Milwaukee. Miss Berry is a graduate of Smith College, class of 1914, and will be remembered as one of the popular girls in the younger Service set in San Francisco before her entrance to college. Mr. Hebbard is the son of Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Hebbard, of Chicago, a graduate of the University of Wisconsin, 1911, and a member of the Delta Upsilon fraternity. The wedding will take place in November, in Savannah, where Captain Berry is now stationed.

The engagement is announced of Miss Ruth Clancy, daughter of Mr. Edward P. Clancy, of New York city, to Ensign Paul J. Searles, U.S.N.

Miss Margaret Ellen Long, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William A. Long, of No. 730 West Third street, Williamsport, Pa., was married to Lieut. Robert Alfred Lavender, U.S.N., son of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Lavender, of Rockwell City, Iowa, at the home of the bride's parents Sept. 9, 1916. Because of the recent death of an aunt of the bride only members of the families and a few friends were present. The bridegroom and his attendants wore the dress uniform of the Navy, and the ceremony was performed by Chaplain John B. Frazier, U.S.N. The decorations were pink and white, and the bride wore white satin trimmed with silver and carried lilies of the valley. Her only ornament was a sapphire bar pin set with pearls, a gift from the bridegroom. She was attended by the Misses Gladys Lessey, of Derby, Conn., gowned in pink georgette crepe; Edith Lyle Miller, of Harrisburg, Pa., in blue net over silver cloth, both carrying arm bouquets of pink asters, and Katharine Major Wolfe, of Chatham, N.J., gowned in white net and carrying a basket of white asters. The bridegroom was attended by Lieut. Henry M. Kieffer, U.S.N., and Lieut. Morris D. Gimmore, U.S.N.

Mrs. Thomas Karron Cleator announces the marriage of her daughter, Anne Caroline, to Lieut. George Sidney Andrew, U.S.A., Aug. 19, 1916, at the Congregational Church, Naugatuck, Conn. The marriage service was performed by the Rev. Philip C. Walcott. The best man was Lieut. Robert L. Walsh, U.S.A., and the ushers were Lieuts. James DeB. Walbach, Ralph I. Sasse, Louis E. Hibbs, Weir Riche, F. F. Gallagher and D. J. Page.

PERSONALS.

(Contributions to this column are always welcome.)

Gen. and Mrs. D. S. Gordon, U.S.A., have returned to Washington, D.C.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. W. L. Calhoun, U.S.N., at Long Beach, Cal., Sept. 7.

A son, Edwin Griffith Davis, jr., was born Sept. 1, 1916, to the wife of Capt. E. G. Davis, U.S.A.

Col. and Mrs. Hobart K. Bailey, U.S.A., are at the Marlborough-Blenheim, Atlantic City, for a two weeks' stay.

A son, Robert P. Guiler, 3d, was born to the wife of Lieut. (J.G.) Robert P. Guiler, U.S.N., on Sept. 10, 1916.

Mrs. Sinclair, widow of Gen. William Sinclair, U.S.A., has returned to Washington and opened her apartment in the Rochambeau.

A daughter, Suzanne, was born to Lieut. and Mrs. Harold H. Bateman, U.S.A., at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, on Aug. 26, 1916.

Mrs. J. H. Holden, widow of Comdr. Jonas H. Holden, U.S.N., is in a critical condition at Burlington, Vt. She has been seriously ill since July 6.

Lieut. and Mrs. Russell L. Maxwell, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., announce the birth of a son, Robert Edwin, at Picatinny Arsenal, N.J., on Sept. 9, 1916.

Mrs. William T. Carpenter, wife of Captain Carpenter, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., is slowly recovering from a recent operation at the Walter Reed Hospital.

Lieut. John Pullman, 12th U.S. Inf., was on leave at Omaha, Neb., Sept. 7, 1916, visiting his wife's parents for a month. Lieut. and Mrs. Pullman have their three children with them.

Lieut. Ernest B. Gose, U.S.A., recently retired, has taken up his residence at San Diego, Cal.; for the present Colonel Gose and his family are living at the Parker Apartments in that city.

Guests at the Army and Navy Club, New York city, this week included Col. C. A. Bennett, U.S.A., from Fort Castle, N.C.; Lieut. E. H. Williams, U.S.N., U.S.S. Solace, and Dr. D. G. Allen, U.S.N., New York.

Brig. Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, is on a month's leave, during which he will make his annual inspection of the armories and arsenals. The trip will be made in an automobile, Mrs. Crozier accompanying the General.

Major William F. Hase, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., assistant to the Chief of Coast Artillery, delivered an illustrated lecture on "Our Coast Defenses" before the annual convention of the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association at Philadelphia on Sept. 12.

Mrs. Harvey Morrison Hobbs, wife of Lieutenant Hobbs, 4th U.S. Field Art., with her two little daughters has returned from Brightwaters, L.I., where she has been visiting her parents, and will be with her grandmother, Mrs. Taylor, in Plainfield, N.J., until leaving for El Paso in October to join Lieutenant Hobbs.

First Lieut. Harry Gantz, Inf., Signal Corps, U.S.A., who resigned his commission in the Army on Sept. 1, 1916, is a graduate of Kemper Military School, and was appointed a second lieutenant, 23d U.S. Infantry, in April, 1912. Lieutenant Gantz was detailed as a first lieutenant in the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps in July, 1915, and has been on duty at the Aviation School at San Diego, Cal.

Col. George S. Young, Inf., U.S.A., is now at Rochester, Minn. He was to be operated on for ulcer of the stomach and gall stones Sept. 14. Colonel Young returned from the Philippines on the Sherman Aug. 12, and after remaining at the Letterman Hospital for ten days went direct to Rochester. Mr. H. W. Young, son of Colonel Young, is with him. Mrs. Young and Miss Polly Young are at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

Guests at Hotel Astor, New York city, this week include the following: Brig. Gen. George A. Dodd, U.S.A., Ithaca, N.Y.; Col. T. C. Dickinson, U.S.A., Bridgeport, Conn.; Major C. C. Jamieson, U.S.A., 42 Wall street, N.Y.; Lieut. W. G. Kilmer, Signal Corps, U.S.A., Mineola, L.I.; Lieut. Charles D. Daly, U.S.A., Schofield Barracks, Hawaii; Lieut. W. G. Patterson, U.S.A., Mingo Junction, Ohio; Capt. F. C. Harrington, U.S.A., West Point, N.Y.; Lieut. J. E. Iseman, jr., Navy Department, Washington, D.C.; Lieut. A. S. Farquhar, U.S.S. Maine, and Lieut. F. Weiden, U.S.S. San Diego.

Mrs. Henry B. Lyon is visiting her sister and family at Grove Beach, Conn.

A daughter, Bertha Florence, was born on Sept. 4, 1916, to Lieut. and Mrs. California C. McMillan, U.S. C.G.

Capt. and Mrs. Rutherford Scott Hartz announce the birth of a daughter, Janet, on Saturday, Sept. 2, 1916, at San Diego, Cal.

A son, Alfred George Zimmermann, was born to Lieut. (J.G.) and Mrs. A. G. Zimmermann, U.S.N., at Norfolk, Va., Sept. 2, 1916.

Capt. W. B. Cowin, 7th U.S. Cav., has returned to his regiment in Mexico after a short leave spent with his family in California.

A daughter, Janet Elizabeth, was born on Aug. 8, 1916, to Capt. Walter E. Noa, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Noa at Portsmouth, Va.

A daughter, Camilla Wilson Hayward, was born to the wife of Lieut. J. Waldemar Hayward, U.S.N., on Aug. 30, 1916, at Brooklyn, N.Y.

A son, Gregory Sargent Stone, was born to Comdr. Raymond Stone, U.S.N., and Esther King Suydam Stone at Annapolis, Md., Sept. 11, 1916.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Rust Lee gave a dinner on Sept. 8 at their country home, Leeland Orchards, near Lushing, Va., in honor of their cousin, Mrs. William Meade Coulling.

Mrs. Arthur L. Bump, son and daughter have returned from Rockaway Beach, Ore., where they spent the month of August, and have taken apartments at 230 Alberta street, Portland, Ore.

Gen. J. Milton Thompson, U.S.A., and Mrs. Thompson left Los Angeles, Cal., on Sept. 10, for Salt Lake City, Utah, where they will visit for a few weeks, returning to Southern California later in the season.

Mrs. Thomas H. Logan and daughter, Miss Evelyn S. Logan, of El Paso, who were visiting at the Presidio of San Francisco, returned to their home last week on account of the anticipated railroad strike.

Lieut. B. Y. Read, U.S.A., who has been in Mexico since the punitive expedition entered in March, has been in Trinidad, Colo., for a week, where he rejoined his wife, who is staying there with her mother, Mrs. E. P. Kaye.

Mrs. Babcock, wife of Lieut. Comdr. J. V. Babcock, U.S.N., left Newport, R.I., Sept. 4, 1916, for a visit to their parents in New Hampton, Iowa. Mrs. Babcock was accompanied by their daughters, Katherine and Elizabeth.

Col. and Mrs. Cornelius Gardener, U.S.A., entertained at their home on Sherwood drive, Portland, Ore., Sept. 4, in honor of Colonel Gardener's birthday. Pink sweet peas centered the table, while about the tea room were massed bouquets of purple flowers. About twenty-five people enjoyed the Gardeners' hospitality.

Mrs. Alvin K. Baskette, wife of Captain Baskette, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., has been visiting at Mitwanga Beach, Ohio, and Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., and has returned to Columbus, Ohio, where she will remain with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Wilder, 112 Oakland avenue, during the absence of her husband in Mexico.

Surg. R. Roller Richardson, U.S.N., who in addition to his duties as executive surgeon has also been serving as pay officer, purchasing pay officer and supply officer at the U.S. Naval Hospital, Las Animas, Colo., since Sept. 15, 1915, is anxiously looking for a pay officer to relieve him now that the new Naval Appropriation Act has increased the personnel of the Pay Corps.

The promotion of the commanding officer of the U.S. Naval Hospital at Las Animas, Colo., who is Med. Insp. George H. Barber, U.S.N., to the grade of medical director, is one of the results of the passage of the Naval Appropriation Act. P.A. Surgs. Spencer L. Higgins and Ansey H. Robnett, who are attached to the hospital, are also immediately promoted to the grade of surgeon.

An editorial in the New York Sun in commending the administration of Governor Whitman, of New York, incidentally pays a high compliment to General Wotherpoon, U.S.A., retired, saying: "The quality of his (Mr. Whitman's) appointments has generally been excellent. Even his opponents will have to admit that a higher class man than Major Gen. W. W. Wotherpoon could not have been found for Superintendent of Public Works."

Lieut. Warren G. Child, U.S.N. Aeronautical Corps, had a narrow escape from death on Sept. 8 on the Potomac River near Washington while trying a new type of flying boat. His hydroplane collapsed in the air, throwing him into the river. He was badly cut about the lower limbs, body and face, and was removed to the navy yard, where first aid was given. Later he was taken to the naval hospital for closer observation. Lieutenant Child left the War College at four o'clock and flew up the eastern branch several miles. When attempting to land upon the return trip the machine suddenly crumpled and dived for the water. The crew of the river steambot Charles MacAlester, seeing what had occurred, quickly lowered a rowboat and went to the rescue.

Miss Arline Scully, daughter of Gen. James W. Scully, U.S.A., had the distinction of receiving first honorable mention in the short story prize contest held by the Atlanta Writers' Club in that city recently. The judges included Mrs. Haynes McFadden, who is an able critic and well known writer and for nine years in charge of the woman's department of the Louisville Courier-Journal; Gordon Noel Hurlst, journalist and writer, and Mr. Ned McIntosh, journalist and special writer. "Miss Scully as a young writer," says a correspondent, "is meeting with flattering success, having had several short stories accepted in well known magazines, and her artistic psychological story, 'A Rose of Yesterday,' was read at the meeting of the club and was enthusiastically voted a literary gem."

A party composed of Med. Dir. George H. Barber, Surg. R. Roller Richardson and Mrs. Richardson and Master Bradford Richardson, while returning recently to the U.S. Naval Hospital, at Las Animas, Colo., from a visit to the mountains, in the Buick car owned by Surgeon Richardson, encountered an engine on the D. and R.G. railroad, and narrowly escaped with their lives, the machine being completely demolished. At Vallie Crossing a hill completely obscured the track; the absence of warning signs contributed to the accident and no one in the party was aware of the danger until, with the front wheels of the automobile on the track, an engine was seen a short distance away coming at a rate of speed estimated at forty miles an hour. The emergency brake was immediately applied and the occupants of the car managed to get out before it was hit by the engine, hurled about twenty feet and turned completely over. The engine stopped and the party were picked up and taken to the nearest railway station, where they took train for Pueblo and for Las Animas. That no one was injured was miraculous, says the Las Animas Leader.

The title of the volume by Major V. A. Caldwell, 23d U.S. Inf., is "Five Tactical Principles and Uniform Tactical Training."

Mrs. Leroy Hugh Watson, baby daughter and her mother, Mrs. Bartley G. Furey, left Cornwall-on-Hudson, N.Y., Sept. 13, to join Lieutenant Watson, U.S.A., at Douglas, Ariz.

Col. James M. Arrasmith, Inf., U.S.A., who was ordered to the Letterman General Hospital at San Francisco, Cal., for treatment after service in the Philippines, has been granted three months' sick leave.

Capt. Terence E. Murphy, Coast Art., U.S.A., was on Aug. 12 ordered relieved from duty in the coast defenses of Southern New York in order to proceed to Fort Dade, Fla., and assume command of the coast defenses of Tampa.

Capt. and Mrs. Daniel H. Gienty, U.S.A., will go to Honolulu to live in September from Schofield Barracks, Hawaii. Captain Gienty has been transferred from the 4th Cavalry to the Quartermaster Corps, with station at Honolulu.

Col. Richmond P. Davis, Coast Art., U.S.A., has been ordered relieved from duty as an assistant to the Chief of Coast Artillery about Sept. 30, 1916, and will then proceed to Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., and assume command of the coast defenses of San Francisco.

Lieut. and Mrs. John Bennington Bennet, U.S.A., left Washington Sept. 13 for Warren, Ariz., after spending a week at the Cairo with their mother, Mrs. John B. Bennet, wife of Major Bennet, 11th U.S. Inf. Mrs. Bennet and her son, Alexander, who is being prepared for West Point at Schadmann's, will spend the winter at the Cairo.

On the evening of Sept. 2 the Coast Artillery officers of the Army stationed at Del Rio, Texas, assembled at the tent of Brig. Gen. John W. Ruckman and agreeably surprised him by the presentation of a handsome silk sash in honor of his recent promotion. Colonel McManus acted as spokesman for the delegation, and in a graceful and appropriate address tendered to General Ruckman the congratulations and good wishes of his comrades.

Col. N. B. Thurston, 74th Inf., N.G.N.Y., whose death at McAllen, Texas, was recently erroneously announced in a telegram from the border to the newspapers, arrived at New York city Sept. 14 from the border in the care of Major Walter C. Montgomery, the regimental surgeon. Colonel Thurston was able to walk from the train to a waiting motor, in which he was taken to his apartments at the Hotel Walton, 104 West Seventieth street. Colonel Thurston has been very much weakened by his illness, but hopes to be in good health in a few weeks. He is at present on sick leave, and will go to the mountains or seashore to recuperate.

"It was not Chaplain John T. Axton's little ten-minute talk on 'The Power of Love in the Human Heart,' nor the elaborate scheme of decoration that had been worked out by the men of Co. D, 20th U.S. Inf., nor the beautifully balanced musical program in which one of the Army's best bands and two lady vocalists, both of whom are artists, had part, nor the great crowd of three thousand soldiers and a thousand civilians who constituted the congregation, nor the orderly manner in which that great congregation was handled; that made the greatest impression upon the visitor at the open-air service at the 20th Infantry camp at El Paso, Texas, Aug. 27," says the El Paso Morning Times. "Every one of these features was unique. But the spirit of reverence among the men, the intense interest in the sermonette, the active participation in the congregational singing and the rapt attention to the musical numbers marked the service as being very unusual for an open-air gathering."

Omaha's champion woman tennis player for 1916 is Miss Katherine Krug, daughter of Major F. V. Krug, U.S.A., who is in command of the vacated post at Fort Crook, Neb. Although Fort Crook is just as desolate as it was when Buffalo Bill was a tenderfoot, yet Miss Krug has managed to keep up her tennis game by frequent excursions to the Omaha Field Club. Her victory this year was the result of consistent and brilliant playing. In the challenge round against Miss Adelaide Fogg, who has been city champion for the past two years, Miss Krug played one of the pluckiest games which has been seen on the local courts in a long while. Miss Fogg won the first set and in the second had Miss Krug match point three times, but was unable to keep her advantage before the brand of tennis the Army girl showed from then on.

Mr. Howard McCommon, father of Lieut. Comdr. Frank McCommon, U.S.N., died Aug. 26, 1916, in his sixty-ninth year, at Coronado, Cal. He was buried in the Masonic Cemetery, San Diego, Cal., Aug. 28, 1916. Besides Lieutenant Commander McCommon, he leaves a widow, Laura McCommon.

The marriage of Major Charles J. Mund, Coast Art., Cal. N.G., and Miss Clara Emily Baross, of Oakland, took place in the flag-draped ballroom of the Palace Hotel, San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 6, 1916. Chaplain James Ossewaarde, U.S.A., officiated, and the ceremony was witnessed by several hundred friends of the couple. The bridal procession formed in the long corridor leading to the ballroom, and to the strains of the wedding march from "Lohengrin" marched slowly to the dais at the end of the room. Col. H. G. Mathewson, of the Coast Art. Corps, Cal. N.G., gave the bride away. The groomsmen were Capt. G. W. Bauer and Lieut. John A. McGee, of the California Naval Militia; Capt. W. P. Platt, U.S.A., and Lieut. R. W. Campbell, U.S.A., Capt. A. G. Wright, Capt. L. R. Cofer, Capt. D. Y. C. Ostrom and Major R. E. Mittelstadt, of the Coast Art. Corps, Cal. N.G. Miss Sophie Kelley was the maid of honor. The bridesmaids were Misses May Kelley, Lillian Sims, Frances Ashford, Nan Banahan, Grace O'Brien, Esther Serkland, Mary Manoggi and Sadie Mund, the last named a sister of the bridegroom. The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Baross, of 811 Fifty-eighth street, Oakland. Major Mund is a veteran of the Spanish-American War, having been a member of the 1st California Volunteers. He is a member of the Union League Club. The couple left on a honeymoon, after which they will make their residence at the Palace Hotel.

A project for the construction of a tunnel under the Bosphorus is being discussed at Constantinople, according to report from Berlin. Engineers have worked out detailed plans showing that the project is feasible and financially profitable, while its strategic importance is obvious. Earlier projects for direct communication between the European and Asiatic shores of Turkey, inspired by the construction of the Anatolian and

Bagdad Railway, were devoted to the subject of bridging the narrows at Rumili Hissar, the New York Sun notes.

PAY OF ENLISTED MEN.

A new schedule of the pay of enlisted men of the Army and National Guard as authorized by the recent legislation, has been prepared. There are no changes in the grades of pay for officers. National Guard officers while in the Federal Service draw the same pay as Regular Army officers. Under a recent opinion of the Comptroller of the Treasury it has been decided that National Guard officers do not receive any longevity allowance for service in the National Guard.

The rates of pay, under Acts of May 11 and 28, 1908, March 23, 1910, and June 3, 1916, are shown in tabular form, and amend pages 17 and 18 of the Army Pay Tables, edition of June 1, 1915, Q.M.C. Form No. 404.

PAY PER MONTH.

The rates of pay per month, beginning with the lowest, are as follows:

\$15 per month: Private; private, second class, Engr. and Ord.; bugler.

\$16 per month: *Private, Hospital Corps, under Act of May 11, 1908, \$16; (private, Med. Dept., under Act of June 3, 1916, \$15).

\$18 per month: Private, first class, Cav., Art., Inf., Engrs., Sig. Corps, Ord., Q.M.C., Med.

\$21 per month: Corporal, Art., Cav., Inf.; saddler, Inf., Cav., Field Art., C.E., Med. Dept.; mechanic, Inf., Cav., Field Art., Med. Dept.; farrier, Med. and Cav.; wagoner, Inf., Field Art., C.E.

\$24 per month: Corporal, Engrs., Ord., Sig. Corps, Q.M.C., Med. Dept.; mechanic, Coast Art.; chief mechanic, Field Art.; musician, third class, Inf., Cav., Art., Engrs.

\$30 per month: Sergeant, Art., Cav., Inf.; stable sergeant, Field Art., Inf., Cav.; supply sergeant, Inf., Cav., Art.; mess sergeant, Inf., Cav., Art.; cook; horse-shoer; radio sergeant, Coast Art. Corps; fireman, Coast Art. Corps; band corporal; musician, second class, Inf., Cav., Art., Engrs.; musician, third class, Military Academy.

\$36 per month: Sergeant, Engrs., Ord., Sig. Corps, Q.M.C., Med. Dept.; stable sergeant, Engrs.; supply sergeant, Engrs.; mess sergeant, Engrs.; color sergeant, Cav., Field Art., Inf., Engrs.; electrician sergeant, second class, Coast Art. Corps; band sergeant; musician, first class, Inf., Cav., Art., Engrs.; musician, second class, Military Academy.

\$40 per month: Battalion sergeant major, Field Art., Inf.; squadron sergeant major, Cav.; sergeant major, junior grade, Coast Art. Corps; master gunner, Coast Art. Corps; sergeant bugler, Cav., Art., Engrs.; assistant band leader, Inf., Cav., Art., Engrs.

\$45 per month: Regimental sergeant major; regimental supply sergeant; sergeant major, senior grade; quartermaster sergeant, Q.M.C.; ordnance sergeant; first sergeant, Cav., Art., Inf., Engrs.; battalion sergeant major, Engrs.; battalion supply sergeant, Engrs.; electrician sergeant, first class, Coast Art. Corps; sergeant, first class, Engrs., Q.M.C., Sig. Corps; assistant engineer, Coast Art. Corps; musician, first class, Military Academy.

\$50 per month: Sergeant, first class, Med. Dept.; sergeant, field musician, Military Academy.

\$65 per month: Hospital sergeant; master engineer, junior grade, C.E.; engineer, Coast Art. Corps.

\$75 per month: Quartermaster sergeant, senior grade, Q.M.C.; band leader; master signal electrician; master electrician, Coast Art. Corps, Q.M.C.; master engineer, senior grade, C.E.; master hospital sergeant; band sergeant and assistant leader, Military Academy.

*Privates, Medical Department, who had the grade of private, Hospital Corps, on June 2, 1916, are entitled to initial pay of \$16 per month during the remainder of their current enlistment. Men enlisting in the grade of private, Medical Department, or men transferred to that grade on or after June 3, 1916, are entitled to initial pay of \$15.

CONTINUOUS SERVICE PAY.

Pay first enlistment.	Continuous-service pay per month by enlistment periods.					
	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.
\$75						
65						
50	\$4	\$8	\$12	\$16	\$20	\$24
45						
36						
30						
24	3	6	9	12	15	18
21						
18						
16	3	6	7	8	9	10
15						

If re-enlisted after three months, pay is that of second enlistment.

ADDITIONAL PAY.

Additional pay per month is as follows: Mess sergeant, \$6; casemate electrician, \$9; observer, first class, \$9; plotter, \$9; coxswain, \$9; chief planter, \$7; chief loader, \$7; observer, second class, \$7; gun commander, \$7; gun pointer, \$7; surgical assistant, \$5; expert rifleman, \$5; nurse, \$3; sharpshooter, \$3; first-class gunner, \$3; second-class gunner, \$2; marksman, \$2; dispensary assistant, \$2; certificate of merit, \$2.

Note.—Each aviation enlisted man, while on duty that requires him to participate regularly and frequently in aerial flights, or while holding the rating of aviation mechanic, shall receive an increase of fifty per cent. in his pay.—Act of July 18, 1914.

"In renewing for the third time my subscription to the JOURNAL I desire to express my appreciation of your splendid paper," writes a civil engineer. "Though a civilian I consider it the most interesting weekly I read. Through reading the JOURNAL I have come to have a more intelligent interest in the Service and am now a subscriber to the U.S. Cavalry and U.S. Field Artillery Journals, and in addition have accumulated a shelf full of standard text-books of the various arms and am gaining some slight knowledge of military science. In the

past year I have purchased goods to a value of a little over \$100 through advertisements in the JOURNAL."

Although no official announcement has been made, it is assumed that Brig. Gen. Henry G. Sharpe, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., will succeed Major Gen. James B. Aleshire, who was retired Sept. 12, as Quartermaster General. General Sharpe has been acting as chief quartermaster during the mobilization of the troops on the border, and his administration has been highly satisfactory to the Secretary of War. Aside from this, he is the senior brigadier general in the Quartermaster Corps. The names of Col. Abiel L. Smith, depot quartermaster at New York, and Col. Harry L. Rogers, depot quartermaster at San Antonio, are being mentioned most frequently in connection with the prospective vacancy in the grade of brigadier general of the Quartermaster Corps which will result from the retirement of General Aleshire. Colonel Smith is the ranking officer in his grade and by his excellent service has won a title to the promotion. At the same time the friends of Colonel Rogers insist that he should have some special recognition for his distinguished service during the mobilization of the Army and National Guard on the border.

That the village of Highland Falls should be added to the West Point military reservation is suggested by a correspondent of the News of the Highlands as a lesson to be drawn from the difficulties encountered by the West Point authorities in their efforts to control the spread of the epidemic of infantile paralysis in Highland Falls and to prevent its incursion from this source into the Military Academy. Aside from avoiding such difficulties, it is added, the taking over of Highland Falls would effect the only means of enlargement open to the Military Academy reservation to meet the need of more space resulting from the doubling of the corps of cadets.

Information has reached our Navy Department that steam submarines are under construction in Europe closely resembling the 25-knot boats designed by the Department a year ago. The Navy General Board disapproved the characteristics of the steam boats and Congress was not asked to authorize any experimental construction.

THE ARMY.

S.O., SEPT. 13, 1916, WAR DEPT.

Leave ten days granted Major Roberts Smith, Q.M.C. Capt. Philip Yost, C.A.C., having been found incapacitated for active service, his retirement is announced.

Leave ten days, Sept. 15, to 2d Lieut. John A. Brooks, jr., C.A.C. Par. 20, S.O. 208, Sept. 6, 1916, War D., relating to 1st Lieut. Henry N. Sumner, C.A.C., revoked.

Capt. George A. Taylor, C.A.C., relieved present duties and detailed inspector-instructor of Coast Artillery, Rhode Island National Guard.

Leave fifteen days to Capt. David H. Biddle, Cav. Capt. Carl H. Miller, 11th Cav., detailed professor of military science and tactics at Agricultural Mechanical College, Texas.

Second Lieut. Louie A. Beard, 1st Field Art., detailed to take next first-year course at Mounted Service School and will proceed to Fort Riley on Oct. 16, 1916.

Lieut. Col. Robert L. Howze, Cav., detailed a member of General Staff Corps.

Major George C. Barnhardt, 8th Cav., detailed to service and to fill vacancy in Q.M. Corps, Sept. 30, 1916, vice Major Frank S. Armstrong, Q.M.C., relieved, Sept. 29, 1916.

Second Lieut. Vincent Lim, Philippine Scouts, detailed an instructor in Constabulary Academy, Kagau, P.I.

Leave one month, on completion of present duties, to Capt. John R. Thomas, jr., 1st Inf.

In addition to other duties each of following officers, Medical Corps, will report to commandant, Army Medical School, Washington, for assignment professor of subject mentioned opposite name for session commencing Oct. 18, 1916: Col. William O. Owen, professor Medical Department, Administration; Lieut. Col. Champe C. McCulloch, jr., professor military hygiene; Major Carl R. Darnall, professor sanitary chemistry; Major William H. Moncrieff, professor operative surgery.

Capt. Philip W. Huntington, M.C., relieved temporary duty camp, Plattsburg, to duty as attending surgeon, New York city, time to comply with order, and will repair to Washington, D.C., Oct. 16, 1916, for assignment to duty as professor of Roentgenology.

Capt. Franklin S. Hutton, 12th Inf., relieved duty at Fort McDowell and further duty recruiting service, Oct. 5, 1916.

Advancement to grade of major on retired list from June 3, 1916, Capt. Frederick E. Phelps, U.S.A., retired, under Sec. 24, Act of June 3, 1916, is announced.

First Lieut. Olin H. Longino, C.A.C., now at Fort Monroe, join proper station, Fort Moultrie.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

As noted in our issue of Sept. 9, the nominations of the following Army officers were all confirmed by the Senate on Sept. 7. As the list as printed in the Congressional Record contains additional data of interest to our readers, we now publish that information below. These were the last confirmations made by this session of Congress.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate Sept. 7, 1916.

Promotions in the Army.

Cavalry Arm.

Lieut. Col. Alonzo Gray, Cav., unassigned, to be colonel Aug. 27, 1916, vice Murray, 9th Cav., retired, Aug. 26.

Major Oren B. Meyer, 14th Cav., to be lieutenant colonel July 2, 1916, vice Byram, Cav., unassigned, retired July 1.

Major Charles J. Symmonds, 9th Cav., to be lieutenant colonel July 12, 1916, vice Beach, Cav., unassigned, promoted.

Major Charles W. Fenton, 2d Cav., to be lieutenant colonel July 21, 1916, vice Butler, jr., unassigned, who died July 20.

Major Edward D. Anderson, 6th Cav., to be lieutenant colonel Aug. 27, 1916, vice Gray, Cav., unassigned, promoted.

To be Majors, to fill casual vacancies:

Capt. Charles E. Stodter, 7th Cav., July 1, 1916, vice McNamee, unassigned, promoted.

Capt. Alexander M. Miller, 11th Cav., July 1, 1916, vice Harrison, 1st Cav., promoted.

Capt. Charles B. Drake, Cav., detailed in Q.M.C., July 1, 1916, vice Rhodes, unassigned, promoted.

Capt. Harry O. Willard, 5th Cav., July 1, 1916, vice Langhorne, 8th Cav., promoted.

Capt. Lucius R. Holbrook, Cav., detailed in Q.M.C., July 1, 1916, vice Young, 10th Cav., promoted.

Capt. John P. Wade, 2d Cav., July 1, 1916, vice Marshall, 15th Cav., promoted.

Capt. Elvin R. Heiberg, Cav., unassigned, July 1, 1916, vice Ryan, 13th Cav., promoted.

Capt. Ola W. Bell, 14th Cav., July 1, 1916, vice Hornbrook, 6th Cav., promoted.

Capt. Abraham G. Lott, 15th Cav., July 1, 1916, vice Jones, 15th Cav., promoted.

Capt. Edward L. King, 2d Cav., July 1, 1916, vice Rowell, 11th Cav., promoted.

Capt. Samuel F. Dallah, 7th Cav., July 1, 1916, vice Fleming, 5th Cav., promoted.
 Capt. William Kelly, Jr., 8th Cav., July 1, 1916, vice Drake, detailed in Q.M.C.
 Capt. Henry C. Whitehead, 12th Cav., July 1, 1916, vice Holbrook, detailed in Q.M.C.
 Capt. William D. Chitty, 1st Cav., July 2, 1916, vice Meyer, 14th Cav., promoted.
 Capt. Alfred E. Kennington, 10th Cav., July 10, 1916, vice Babcock, unassigned, detailed General Staff.
 Capt. Edward P. Orton, 5th Cav., July 12, 1916, vice Symmonds, 9th Cav., promoted.
 Capt. Robert B. Powers, Cav., detailed in Q.M.C., July 15, 1916, vice Johnston, 8th Cav., detailed in A.G.D.
 Capt. Francis H. Pope, Cav., detailed in Q.M.C., July 15, 1916, vice Powers, detailed in Q.M.C.
 Capt. Herman A. Sievert, 7th Cav., July 15, 1916, vice Pope, detailed in Q.M.C.
 Capt. George E. Mitchell, 6th Cav., Aug. 27, 1916, vice Anderson, 6th Cav., promoted.

Corps of Engineers.

First Lieut. Francis K. Newcomer, C.E., to be captain Aug. 12, 1916, vice Knight, honorably discharged Aug. 11, 1916.
 Second Lieut. William M. Hoge, Jr., C.E., to be first lieutenant Aug. 12, 1916, vice Newcomer, promoted.

Coast Artillery Corps.

Lieut. Col. John P. Hains, C.A.C., to be colonel Aug. 22, 1916, vice Ruckman, appointed brigadier general.
 Major George T. Patterson, C.A.C., to be lieutenant colonel Aug. 22, 1916, vice Hains, promoted.

Infantry Arm.

Major Willis Uline, 8th Inf., to be lieutenant colonel July 10, 1916,* vice McAndrew, Inf., unassigned, detailed in G.S. Corps.
 Major Charles C. Clark, Inf., detailed in Q.M.C., to be lieutenant colonel July 19, 1916, vice Ballou, 24th Inf., promoted.
 Major Vernon A. Caldwell, 23d Inf., to be lieutenant colonel July 19, 1916,* vice Clark, detailed in Q.M.C.
 Major Edmund L. Butts, 12th Inf., to be lieutenant colonel July 26, 1916,* vice Dean, Inf., unassigned, detailed in The A.G.D.

Major Henry J. Hunt, Inf., unassigned, to be lieutenant colonel July 26, 1916, vice Evans, unassigned, detailed in The A.G.D.

Major Charles Miller, Inf., unassigned, to be lieutenant colonel Aug. 10, 1916, vice Smith, 6th Inf., promoted.
 Capt. Charles H. Bridges, Inf., unassigned, to be major July 10, 1916, vice Uline, 8th Inf., promoted.

Capt. John Robertson, 18th Inf., to be major July 10, 1916, vice Edwards, unassigned, detailed in G.S. Corps.
 Capt. James V. Heidt, 9th Inf., to be major July 10, 1916, vice Wells, unassigned, detailed in G.S. Corps.

Capt. Charles S. Lincoln, Inf., unassigned, to be major July 15, 1916, vice Woodward, 7th Inf., detailed in The A.G.D.
 Capt. Patrick H. Muller, 13th Inf., to be major July 15, 1916, vice Wolfe, 26th Inf., detailed in The A.G.D.

Capt. Robert McCleave, 23d Inf., to be major July 19, 1916, vice Caldwell, 23d Inf., promoted.

Capt. Monroe C. Kerth, Inf., detailed in G.S. Corps, to be major July 20, 1916,* vice Gose, Inf., unassigned, retired July 19.

Capt. Lambert W. Jordan, Jr., 6th Inf., to be major July 20, 1916,* vice Kerth, unassigned, detailed in G.S. Corps.
 Capt. James B. Gowen, 10th Inf., to be major July 23, 1916, vice Frazier, 26th Inf., retired July 25.

Capt. Harvey W. Miller, 23d Inf., to be major July 26, 1916,* vice Butts, 12th Inf., promoted.

Capt. Daniel G. Berry, 24th Inf., to be major July 26, 1916,* vice Hunt, Inf., unassigned, promoted.

Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry.

To be Captains, with rank from June 3, 1916, to fill original vacancies:

First Lieut. Jaime Nadal, Eduardo Iriarte, Teófilo Marxuach and Eugenio C. de Hostos, all Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry.

To be Captains, to fill casual vacancies:

First Lieut. Louis S. Emmanuelli, P.R.R. Inf., July 20, 1916, vice Taubbe, appointed major.
 First Lieut. Pascual Lopez, P.R.R. Inf., July 21, 1916, vice Townshend, appointed lieutenant colonel.

First Lieut. Felix Emmanuelli, P.R.R. Inf., July 21, 1916, vice Field, appointed major.

First Lieut. Daniel Rodriguez, P.R.R. Inf., July 21, 1916, vice Griffith, appointed major.

To be first lieutenants, with rank from June 3, 1916, to fill original vacancies:

Second Lieut. Adolfo J. de Hostos, Enrique de Orbeta, Enrique Urrutia, Jr., Arturo Moreno, Carlos M. Lopez and Rafael Bird, all Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry.

To be First Lieutenants, to fill casual vacancies:

Second Lieut. Serafin M. Montesinos, P.R.R. Inf., June 3, 1916, vice Nadal, promoted.

Second Lieut. Pedro A. Hernandez, P.R.R. Inf., June 3, 1916, vice Iriarte, promoted.

Second Lieut. Manuel Font, P.R.R. Inf., June 3, 1916, vice Marxuach, promoted.

*Subject to examination required by law.

NATIONAL GUARD INSTRUCTION.

G.O. 36, AUG. 23, 1916, WAR DEPT.

This order, which is one of twenty-four pages, is a compilation, having reference to the instruction and training of the National Guard mustered into the service of the United States. The opening paragraphs of the orders say:

"G.O. 17, War D., 1913, is the basic order for the training of mobile troops. In prescribing a course of training it divides the course into garrison and field training, but states that no sharp line of distinction is to be drawn between the two. In the training of new organizations to meet any great emergency, it will be manifestly impossible to divide the time into periods of garrison and field training. These two, i.e., the theoretical and the practical, must necessarily go hand in hand in any system adopted for the training of new forces. Methods of training may alter, but the basic principles remain the same. Only by enforcing strict discipline and using well-considered and correct methods can the greatest results be obtained in the shortest time."

The headed articles relate to field training, discipline, hygiene and sanitation, field practice, marching, use of cover, schools for officers, N.C.O. and selected privates. A weekly program of instruction is also given for ten weeks.

"It is not to be hoped," says the order, "that the above program of instruction will fully meet the needs of all organizations. It will no doubt be necessary to modify it in many ways to meet the existing conditions. It is believed, however, that it will form a basis on which to build a program suitable to the needs of the particular organization undergoing training. A period of ten weeks is a very short time in which to train a regiment for the field. However, the program as submitted requires from six to eight hours per day of actual work on the part of the enlisted men, and of considerably more hours on the part of the officers. It is believed that if the instruction is of the high character that it should be, there will be no trouble in holding the interest of the men for even longer hours each day."

Test examinations to demonstrate the progress made in instruction are also prescribed. Company and other commanders will be held responsible for results obtained.

G.O. 41, AUG. 31, 1916, WAR DEPT.

I.—Sec. 1, Par. I, G.O. 61, War D., 1915, is rescinded and the following is substituted therefor. [This relates to examinations for gunners of Field Artillery.—Ed.]

Examinations will take place where batteries or detachments are serving and will be held so as least to interfere with field training. The dates of holding the examinations will be designated, in conformity with this order, by the commanders who convene the boards. Examinations for men other than recruits will not be held at intervals of less than six months.

Examinations for recruits will be held at the time of each of the inspections of recruits prescribed by Drill and Service Regulations for Field Artillery. The examinations will be separate for each battery and detachment, except as provided in Pars. 40 and 41 of this order.

II.—So much of Par. III, G.O. 66, War D., 1915, as amended by Par. V, G.O. 15, War D., 1916, as relates to arms and equipments for quartermaster sergeants, Q.M. Corps, is rescinded.

III.—1. Pursuant to Sec. 36 of the Act of Congress, approved Feb. 2, 1901, each company of Philippine Scouts will be organized as prescribed in Sec. 17 of the Act of Congress approved June 3, 1916, for a company of Infantry at normal strength. Changes of grades will be made Sept. 1, 1916. Par. 1, G.O. 8, War D., 1908, is rescinded, effective Sept. 1, 1916.

2. For the proper control, administration and supply of battalions, Philippine Scouts, a battalion headquarters company is authorized by the President, under Sec. 36 of the Act of Congress, approved Feb. 2, 1901, for each battalion, Philippine Scouts, heretofore or hereafter organized, with commissioned and enlisted personnel as follows:

One first lieutenant, mounted, battalion adjutant; 1 second lieutenant, mounted, battalion supply officer; 1 battalion sergeant major; 1 color sergeant; 1 mess sergeant; 1 supply sergeant; 2 cooks. Sanitary detachment—2 privates, first class; 6 privates. Band—1 band leader, 1 first sergeant (drum major), 2 band sergeants, 4 band corporals; 2 musicians, first class; 4 musicians, second class; 13 musicians, third class.

3. G.O. 236, War D., 1909, amending so much of G.O. 24, Headquarters of the Army, A.G.O. 1902, as relates to the pay of Philippine Scouts; Par. I, G.O. 183, War D., 1907; and Par. 2, G.O. 8, War D., 1908, authorizing additional pay for privates, Philippine Scouts, employed upon special sanitary work, are rescinded, effective Sept. 1, 1916.

The order gives a table prescribing the monthly pay of enlisted men, Philippine Scouts, on and after Sept. 1, 1916.

G.O. 43, SEPT. 2, 1916, WAR DEPT.

G.O. 17, War D., 1916, as amended by Par. V, G.O. 23, War D., 1916, is further amended to provide for the clothing and money allowances of enlisted men in the United States and Philippine Islands, tables for which are given in the order.

The changes herein enumerated will take effect on Nov. 1, 1916, and are made to cover the enlistment in the Regular Army for a term of three years in the active service as provided by Sec. 27 of the Act of June 3, 1916, published in Bulletin 16, War D., 1916.

Money allowance for clothing drawn by enlisted men of the Army, except Philippine Scouts, is as follows:

Initial allowance.....	\$48.05
Monthly share of initial allowance.....	7.18
Daily share of initial allowance.....	.24
Semi-annual allowance.....	12.44
Monthly allowance.....	2.07
Daily allowance.....	.07
Total money allowance for three years.....	117.67

Money allowance for clothing drawn by enlisted men of the Philippine Scouts:

Initial allowance.....	\$30.60
Monthly share of initial allowance.....	5.10
Daily share of initial allowance.....	.17
Semi-annual allowance.....	10.80
Monthly allowance.....	1.80
Daily allowance.....	.06
Total money allowance for three years.....	95.40

BULLETIN 28, AUG. 18, 1916, WAR DEPT.

Publishes a digest of opinions of the Judge Advocate General of the Army for the month of July, 1916, and of decisions of the Comptroller of the Treasury and of a court.

BULLETIN 31, AUG. 30, 1916, WAR DEPT.

Par. II, G.O. 127, War D., 1911, is rescinded, and an executive order is substituted therefor providing for certain amendments to the Rules and Regulations prescribed for the government of the Army and Navy General Hospital at Hot Springs, Ark.

G.O. 19, AUG. 26, 1916, SOUTHERN DEPT.

Pars. 1 and 2, G.O. 12, c.s., these headquarters, are amended to read as follows:

1. For the purpose of administration and control the territory adjoining the Mexican border is divided into field bakery districts as follows:

(a) Brownsville District—the Brownsville Military District.

(b) San Antonio District—San Antonio and vicinity, and the Laredo Military District.

(c) Eagle Pass District—to include the Eagle Pass and Del Rio Military Districts.

(d) El Paso District—to include the El Paso and Big Bend Military Districts and Deming, N.M.

(e) Columbus District—to include the New Mexico Military District (excepting Deming, N.M.) and the troops composing the Expeditionary Force.

(f) Douglas District—to include the Arizona Military District and Fort Huachuca.

(g) Nogales District—to include the Nogales Military District (less Fort Huachuca) and the Yuma Military District.

2. The following officers are designated to command bakery districts:

Brownsville District—Capt. Sherrard Coleman, Q.M. Corps, with headquarters at Brownsville, Texas.

San Antonio District—Capt. L. L. Deitrick, Q.M. Corps, with headquarters at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

Eagle Pass District—Capt. George F. Connolly, C.A.C., with headquarters at Eagle Pass, Texas.

El Paso District—Capt. C. A. Bach, 14th Cav., with headquarters at El Paso, Texas.

Columbus District—Capt. Lambert W. Jordan, 6th Inf., with headquarters at Columbus, N.M.

Douglas District—Capt. Tillman Campbell, Q.M. Corps, with headquarters at Douglas, Ariz.

Nogales District—1st Lieut. Charles Burnett, 1st Cav., with headquarters at Nogales, Ariz.

By command of Major General Funston:

MALVERN HILL BARNUM, Major, G.S., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 18, AUG. 24, 1916, HAWAIIAN DEPT.

The 32d Regiment of Infantry, now stationed at Schofield Barracks, is attached to the 1st Hawaiian Brigade, and will be reported to the brigade commander accordingly.

By command of Brigadier General Evans:

MICHAEL J. LENIHAN,

Lieut. Col., 32d Infantry, Acting Chief of Staff.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. Charles G. Morton, having reported, will, accompanied by his authorized aid, 2d Lieut. Sumner Waite, 5th Inf., proceed to El Paso, Texas, for duty. (Aug. 21, S.D.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. E. A. GARLINGTON, I.G.

Following changes in stations and duties of officers of Inspector General's Department are ordered: Lieut. Col. Frederick R. Day, I.G., from duty as assistant to inspector, Philippine Department, and will proceed on transport from Manila, P.I., Nov. 15, 1916, to San Francisco, Cal., for duty as assistant to inspector of Western Department; Col. Guy Carleton, acting inspector general, is relieved duty as inspector, Western Department, and will proceed on transport from San Francisco about Oct. 5 for Philippines for duty; Lieut. Col. George Blakely, I.G., from duty as assistant to inspector, Philippine Department, and will proceed on transport from Manila about Jan. 15, 1917, to San Francisco, and upon arrival will report by telegraph to the Adjutant General of the Army for further orders; Major Robert S. Abernethy, C.A.C., acting I.G., from duty as assistant to the inspector, Western Department, and will proceed on the transport from San Francisco about Dec. 5, 1916, for Manila for duty. (Sept. 6, War D.)

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. E. H. CROWDER, J.A.G.

Major Samuel T. Ansell, J.A., to Boston, Mass., for duty in connection with case of United States versus Emerson in U.S. Court, that place. (Sept. 7, War D.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

Capt. Charles P. Daly, military storekeeper, Q.M.C., will report to the Quartermaster General of the Army for duty in his office. (Sept. 12, War D.)

Major Elmer Lindsay, Q.M.C., to Philadelphia, Pa., and report to depot Q.M. for duty as his assistant. (Sept. 9, War D.)

Capt. Frederick S. Young, Q.M.C., will report by telegraph to commanding general, Southern Department, for assignment to duty and station, and will join station to which assigned. (Sept. 9, War D.)

Sick leave one month to Capt. Percy M. Cochran, Q.M.C., Fort Bliss, Texas. (Aug. 13, S.D.)

Second Lieut. Wm. T. Taber, Frederick A. Markey, Alfred J. Maxwell and Frank E. Parker, Q.M.C., commissioned to date June 3, 1916, from pay clerks, Q.M. Corps, will report to the department quartermaster for duty as his assistants, with station in Honolulu. (Aug. 18, H.D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Leroy N. Woerner, Q.M.C., Fort Moultrie, S.C., to Key West Barracks, Fla., for temporary duty in Coast Defenses of Key West until return of Q.M. Sergt. Arthur T. Hayes, Q.M.C., when Sergeant Woerner will be returned to proper station. (Sept. 7, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Walter J. Longtin, Q.M.C. (appointed Aug. 29, 1916, from sergeant, Q.M.C.), now at Fort McDowell, Cal., is assigned to permanent station at that depot. He will be sent to El Paso, Texas, for assignment to temporary duty with motor truck trains. (Sept. 7, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Thomas W. Long, Q.M.C., Jackson Barracks, La., to Fort Des Moines, Iowa, for duty. (Sept. 9, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. John W. Mayben, Q.M.C., from further duty in Army Transport Service to Presidio of San Francisco for duty. (Sept. 8, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Fred Bell, Q.M.C., is placed upon the retired list at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and will repair to his home. (Sept. 8, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Anderson E. Clower, Q.M.C., Bakery Co. No. 4, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to Columbus, N.M., for duty with Bakery Co. No. 7. (Aug. 17, S.D.)

Sergt. William McGowan, Q.M.C., is placed upon the retired list at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and will repair to his home. (Sept. 12, War D.)

Major Gen. James B. Aleshire, Q.M.G., having been found by an Army retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement is announced. (Sept. 12, War D.)

Capt. Samuel B. Pearson, Q.M.C., relieved from detail in that corps, Sept. 22, 1916. (Sept. 12, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Chester H. May, Q.M.C., Fort Sam Houston, Texas, from further duty at Fort Moultrie, S.C., and to permanent station at Fort Sam Houston. (Sept. 13, War D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. W. C. GORGAS, S.G.

The leave granted Major Gen. William C. Gorgas, Surgeon General, is extended two months. (Sept. 6, War D.)

Lieut. Col. Frederick P. Reynolds, M.C., is assigned to temporary duty as general sanitary inspector in this department for purpose of inspecting camps of state troops and Regular troops. He will inspect camps of such troops in entire Brownsville District, including New York Division, and will make such sanitary recommendations to camp commanders as may be called for. Colonel Reynolds is authorized to direct, in name of department commander, prompt correction of conditions prejudicial to health of troops. (Aug. 19, S.D.)

Major William N. Bispham, M.C., U.S.A., is assigned as general sanitary inspector of the camps of Regular and state troops in the Eagle Pass, Del Rio, and Big Bend Districts. Major Bispham is authorized to direct, in name of the department commander, the prompt correction of conditions prejudicial to the health of the troops. (Aug. 19, S.D.)

Major Henry Page, M.C., to the state mobilization camp, Green Haven, N.Y., for duty as sanitary inspector. (Sept. 7, War D.)

Major James M. Phalen, M.C., is assigned as general sanitary inspector of the camps of Regular and state troops in the Laredo District. He is authorized to direct, in name of department commander, prompt correction of conditions prejudicial to health of the troops. (Aug. 19, S.D.)

Major Wilson T. Davidson, M.C., Base Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to Laredo, Texas, for temporary duty. (Aug. 21, S.D.)

The leave granted Major Theodore C. Lyster, M.C., is extended two months. (Sept. 6, War D.)

Capt. James E. Baylis, M.C., Fort Sam Houston, to McAllen, Texas, for temporary duty as camp sanitary inspector of the camps at McAllen, Texas, relieving Capt. Mahlon Ashford, M.C. (Aug. 18, S.D.)

Capt. George B. Foster, Jr., M.C., to Nogales, Ariz., for temporary duty in charge of Department Laboratory No. 3, relieving Capt. Edward B. Vedder, M.C., who will return to proper station in Washington on or before Oct. 16, 1916. (Sept. 11, War D.)

Capt. Louis C. Duncan, M.C., 17th Cav., Fort Bliss, Texas, to duty at the Base Hospital. (Aug. 14, S.D.)

Upon the arrival of Capt. J. D. Whitham, M.C., at base, Columbus, N.M., Capt. Lucius I. Hopwood, M.C., will stand relieved from further duty with the 13th Cavalry, and will report to C.O., Expeditionary Force, Columbus, N.M., for temporary duty. (Aug. 14, S.D.)

Capt. A. G. Chittick, M.C., Llano Grande, Texas, to the mobilization camp of the Indiana National Guard, Indiana, for organizing an additional field hospital company. (Aug. 15, S.D.)

Leave one month, under exceptional circumstances, about Sept. 1, 1916, to Capt. Clarence L. Cole, M.C., Fort Sam Houston. (Aug. 18, S.D.)

Capt. Alfred P. Upshur, M.C., will report to C.O., Field Hospital Co. No. 6, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for temporary duty. (Aug. 17, S.D.)

Leave two months, under exceptional circumstances, about Aug. 21, 1916, to Capt. Leo S. Peterson, M.C., New York N.G., McAllen, Texas. (Aug. 18, S.D.)

Capt. George F. Lull, M.C., now on temporary duty at the Base Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, to McAllen, Texas, for temporary duty at the camp hospital. (Aug. 17, S.D.)

Sick leave one month to Capt. Charles F. Morse, M.C., Fort Bliss. (Aug. 15, S.D.)

First Lieut. Halbert P. Harris, M.C., having been examined for promotion and found physically disqualified for the duties of a captain in the Medical Corps by reason of disability incident to the Service, his retirement from active service as a captain is announced, to date from June 7, 1916. (Sept. 8, War D.)

First Lieut. Harry L. Dale, M.C., to the Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, for temporary duty for a period of three months, and at the expiration of this period will return to his present station in the Southern Department. (Sept. 8, War D.)

The commanding officer, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, will send Sergt. 1st Class Neal M. Stewart, Med. Dept., to Marfa, Texas, for duty at the camp hospital. On arrival of Sergt. Neal M. Stewart the C.O. will send Sergt. 1st Class Ethel H. James to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty at the Base Hospital. (Sept. 4, S.D.)

The sick leave granted Capt. Glenn I. Jones, M.C., is extended two months. (Sept. 12, War D.)

Lieut. Col. Henry C. Fisher, M.C., to Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., for inspecting the hospital and making recommendations in regard to changes necessary to place it in satisfactory condition. (Sept. 13, War D.)

Capt. Percy Jones, M.C., from duty at the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., to Fort Bayard, N.M., for duty. (Sept. 12, War D.)

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

First Lieut. James B. Pascoe, M.R.C., Fort Sam Houston, to Laredo, Texas, for temporary duty with the 3d Field Artillery, relieving Capt. Lee Roy Dunbar, M.C., who will report to commanding general, Laredo District, for temporary duty at the camp hospital. (Aug. 15, S.D.)

First Lieut. Clarence P. Baxter, M.R.C., to active duty at Fort Jay, N.Y. (Sept. 8, War D.)

First Lieut. William J. McDonald, M.R.C., to active duty at Fort Jay, N.Y. (Sept. 8, War D.)

First Lieut. I. Ross Clark, M.R.C., to active duty at Fort Riley, Kas. (Sept. 8, War D.)

First Lieut. Edward A. Tobin, M.R.C., to active duty at Plattburgh Barracks, N.Y. (Sept. 9, War D.)

First Lieut. Herbert C. Woolley, M.R.C., to active duty at Fort Sill, Okla. (Sept. 9, War D.)

First Lieut. George Newlove, M.R.C., Fort Liscum, Alaska, is relieved from further duty at Fort Lawton, Wash., and will report to C.O., Fort Liscum, for duty and station at that post. (Sept. 11, War D.)

First Lieut. John G. Murray, jr., M.R.C., to his home about Oct. 1, 1916, and from further active duty in the Medical Reserve Corps. (Sept. 7, War D.)

First Lieut. Walter A. Frankland, M.R.C., to remain on duty at the camp for Regular troops at Plattburgh, N.Y., until his services are no longer required at the camp. (Sept. 7, War D.)

First Lieut. Francis B. Hutton, jr., M.R.C., to active duty at West Point, N.Y. (Sept. 8, War D.)

First Lieut. Frederick H. Sparrenberger, M.R.C., from duty at Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., about Oct. 1, 1916, and will report by telegraph to commanding general, Southern Department, for temporary duty in that department, with station at Fort Greble, R.I. (Sept. 8, War D.)

First Lieut. William A. Quinn, M.R.C., to active duty at Fort Davis, Alaska, for duty, relieving Capt. Herbert H. Sharpe, M.C., who will proceed to United States for temporary duty in Southern Department, with station at Fort Caswell, N.C. (Sept. 9, War D.)

The resignation by 1st Lieut. Ernest B. Dunlap, M.R.C., is accepted, to take effect Sept. 9, 1916. (Sept. 9, War D.)

First Lieut. Leo F. Schiff and Edward Adams, M.R.C., are honorably discharged. (Sept. 11, War D.)

The resignation by 1st Lieut. George L. LeFevre, M.R.C., is accepted, Sept. 11, 1916. (Sept. 11, War D.)

First Lieut. John Dibble, M.R.C., to active duty at Fort Washington, Md. (Sept. 12, War D.)

First Lieut. Fred T. Koyle, M.R.C., from further duty as surgeon of the transport Kilpatrick, upon the arrival of that transport at Newport News, Va., and report by telegraph to commanding general, Eastern Department, for assignment to station. (Sept. 12, War D.)

First Lieut. Perry C. Traver, M.R.C., to active duty at Newport News, Va., for duty on the transport Sumner, with station in New York city. (Sept. 12, War D.)

DENTAL CORPS.

First Lieut. Donald W. Forbes, D.S., Fort Sam Houston, to Laredo, Texas, for temporary duty. (Aug. 21, S.D.)

First Lieut. Lester C. Ogg, D.S., Fort Sam Houston, to Eagle Pass, Texas, for temporary duty. (Aug. 21, S.D.)

SERGEANTS, MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Sergt. 1st Class George C. Douglas, Med. Dept., now at Washington, relieved further duty at Fort Barry, Cal., and to Fort Niagara, N.Y., for duty. (Sept. 8, War D.)

Appointments of non-commissioned officers of the Medical Department of the National Guard in the Federal Service are announced as follows: Sergts. Thomas R. Gilkey and George W. Hoffman, Field Hospital Co. No. 2, Ohio N.G., to grade of sergeant first class; Lance Corporal Vancil B. Branfield, Field Hospital Co. No. 2, Ohio N.G., to grade of sergeant; Sergt. Frank C. Gallagher, Ambulance Co. No. 1, Michigan N.G., to grade of sergeant first class; Pvt. 1st Class Lorne C. Livingston, Ambulance Co. No. 1, Michigan N.G., to grade of sergeant. (Aug. 25, C.D.)

Sergt. William O. Below, Med. Dept., is placed upon the retired list at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and will repair to his home. (Sept. 13, War D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. W. M. BLACK, C.E.

Col. William E. Craighill, C.E., to the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for treatment. (Sept. 8, War D.)

Capt. Albert H. Acher, C.E., from station at Fort Rosecrans, Cal., Oct. 1, to San Pedro, Cal., and take station. (Sept. 9, War D.)

Capt. Alvin B. Barber, C.E., is detailed as a member of the board appointed to submit a new plan for the supply of National Guard and Volunteers when mustered into the service of the United States and mobilized. (Sept. 11, War D.)

First Lieut. James B. Cross, C.E., in connection with his duties at the Engineer School, will take station in Washington about Sept. 24, 1916. (Sept. 8, War D.)

First Lieut. Milo P. Fox, C.E., El Paso, Texas, to Ojo Federico, Mexico, for examination for promotion. (Aug. 15, S.D.)

Capt. Robert S. A. Dougherty, C.E., to South Bend, Ind., to inspect tool wagons being constructed by the Studebaker Company. (Sept. 12, War D.)

1ST ENGINEERS.—COL. M. M. PATRICK.

Col. Mason M. Patrick, 1st Regiment of Engineers, from duty in the Southern Department to Washington Barracks, D.C., and assume command of the Engineer School and of the post of Washington Barracks. (Sept. 7, War D.)

ASSIGNMENT TO ENGINEER REGIMENTS.

Following officers, Corps of Engineers, are relieved station in Washington and duty Engineer Regiments and are assigned to regiments of Engineers indicated opposite their respective names, to take effect Sept. 23, 1916:

First Lieut. Ernest F. Miller to 2d Regiment.
Second Lieut. Douglas L. Weart to 1st Regiment.
Second Lieut. William F. Tompkins to 2d Regiment.
Second Lieut. Paul A. Hodgson to 1st Regiment.
Second Lieut. Thomas B. Larkin to 2d Regiment.
Second Lieut. Edwin C. Kelton to 1st Regiment.
Second Lieut. Layson E. Atkins to 2d Regiment.
Each of the officers named will, without delay, join company to which he shall have been assigned. (Sept. 8, War D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM CROZIER, C.O.

Capt. Earl McFarland, O.D., will proceed to the following places, in the order named, for the purpose of giving such instructions and assistance as may be practicable, in the handling and operation of machine guns, to those who are now specially engaged in forwarding the acquisition of proper skill in the manipulation of these weapons upon the part of the machine gun personnel of organizations: San Antonio, Texas; El Paso, Texas; Columbus, N.M.; Douglas, Ariz.; Nogales, Ariz.; Harlingen, Texas, and Fort Sill, Okla. (Sept. 11, War D.)

First Lieut. Julian S. Hatcher, O.D., San Antonio, to Eagle Pass, Texas, for temporary duty in connection with the instruction of officers and non-commissioned officers of the machine gun organizations of regiments stationed in that district. (Aug. 18, S.D.)

Ord. Sergt. Charles J. Ranner, Columbus, N.M., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty. (Aug. 19, S.D.)

Major Lucian B. Moody, O.D., Detroit, Mich., on business pertaining to procurement of ordnance matériel, and upon completion will return to proper station. (Sept. 13, War D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. G. P. SCRIVEN, C.S.O.

Major William Mitchell, S.C., to Signal Corps Aviation Station, Chicago, Ill., for temporary duty pertaining to aeronautics. (Sept. 7, War D.)

Capt. Charles de F. Chandler, S.C., is detailed as director of the Army Signal School, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., vice Major Leonard D. Wildman, S.C., relieved. Major Wildman will retain station at Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (Sept. 7, War D.)

Capt. Virginius E. Clark, aviation officer, S.C., to Philadelphia, Pa., for temporary duty pertaining to aeronautics. (Sept. 7, War D.)

Capt. William W. Harris, jr., and John C. Moore, S.C., retained in Signal Corps from July 1, 1916, and captains, under provisions of Sec. 5, Act of Congress of June 3, 1916, are relieved further detail in Signal Corps under that section, Sept. 11, and are detailed in Signal Corps, Sept. 12. (Sept. 11, War D.)

First Lieut. Harold S. Martin, aviation officer, S.C., from duty at the Signal Corps Aviation Station, Mineola, Long Island, N.Y., to Boston, Mass., for the purpose of taking a post-graduate course in aeronautical engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. (Sept. 11, War D.)

Major Carl F. Hartmann, S.C., to Washington in connection with the work of Signal Corps, and upon the completion will return to proper station. (Sept. 13, War D.)

First Lieut. Carleton G. Chapman, aviation officer, S.C. (first lieutenant of Cavalry), is detailed in Aviation Section of Signal Corps, and is rated as junior military aviator with the rank of captain. (Sept. 6, War D.)

The following promotions in the Signal Corps, U.S. Army, are announced: To be sergeants—Corps. Edward W. Gray, Frank B. Hastings and Willie D. Carr, to date Sept. 1, 1916. To be corporals—Pvts. 1st Class Lawrence A. Baker, James E. Howell, Victor Fitzke, James A. Byrnes, Hugh Smith, Melvin G. Lucas and Lester C. Boyles and Pvt. Evan D. Laitta, to date Sept. 1, 1916. (Sept. 9, C.S.O.)

Master Signal Electrician, Louis Anderson, S.C., is placed upon the retired list at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and will repair to his home. (Sept. 7, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class John H. Kirby, S.C., El Paso, Texas, to Fort Huachuca, Ariz., for duty. (Sept. 12, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Evert L. Moore, S.C., Washington, when his services can be spared will be sent to Chicago, Ill., for duty. (Sept. 12, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Lonnie M. Powers, S.C., from further duty with the Militia of Massachusetts and to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for duty. (Sept. 12, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Calvin E. Ervey, S.C., now at Plattburgh, N.Y., is detailed to duty with Militia of Virginia. (Sept. 12, War D.)

CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. FREDERICK S. FOLTZ.

Second Lieut. Harold M. Clark, 1st Cav., is attached to the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps as student and to San Diego, Cal., for duty. (Sept. 8, War D.)

2D CAVALRY.—COL. JOSEPH T. DICKMAN.

First Lieut. Edmund A. Buchanan, 2d Cav., detailed to enter the next class at the Army School of the Line, to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Oct. 16, 1916. (Sept. 8, War D.)

3D CAVALRY.—COL. AUGUSTUS P. BLOCKSON.

Leave one month to Capt. Archibald F. Commiskey, 3d Cav. (Sept. 11, War D.)

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. JOHN F. GUILFOYLE.

Leave one month to Capt. Julian A. Benjamin, 4th Cav. (Sept. 12, War D.)

5TH CAVALRY.—COL. WILBER E. WILDER.

Capt. William M. Connell, 5th Cav., Columbus, N.M., to El Paso, Texas, for temporary duty commanding the El Paso Bakery District, relieving Capt. Christian A. Bach, 14th Cav., from that duty. (Aug. 16, S.D.)

First Lieut. David H. Scott, 5th Cav., to Fort Myer, Va., for duty. (Sept. 12, War D.)

7TH CAVALRY.—COL. JAMES B. ERWIN.

Capt. Alvin C. Gillem, 7th Cav., detailed for general recruiting service at Des Moines, Iowa. (Sept. 8, War D.)

First Lieut. Andrew W. Smith, 7th Cav., to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for duty at the schools. (Sept. 11, War D.)

Second Lieut. Orlando Ward, 7th Cav., will report to Col. Edward A. Millar, 3d Field Art., president of board at Eagle Pass, Texas, for examination for transfer to the Field Artillery. (Sept. 6, War D.)

Second Lieut. John Kennard, 7th Cav., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for examination for detail in the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps. (Sept. 12, War D.)

First Sergt. Arthur H. Conley, Troop H, 7th Cav., is placed upon the retired list at Fort McDowell, Cal., and will repair to his home. (Sept. 8, War D.)

8TH CAVALRY.—COL. CHARLES W. TAYLOR.

Capt. Ben Lear, jr., 8th Cav., to Fort Riley, Kas., conferring with instructors in equitation at the Mounted Service School in regard to the course to be given during the next school year. (Sept. 8, War D.)

The name of Capt. Henry B. Richmond, 8th Cav., is placed on the list of officers detached from their proper commands, Sept. 15, 1916, and the name of Capt. David H. Biddle, Cav., is removed therefrom, Sept. 14. Captain Biddle is assigned to the 6th Cavalry, Sept. 15, 1916. He is relieved from duty with the Militia, Sept. 15, 1916, and will join regiment to which assigned. (Sept. 13, War D.)

Sergt. Bugler Daniel C. Flora, Headquarters Troop, 8th Cav., is placed upon the retired list at Fort Bliss, Texas, and will repair to his home. (Sept. 12, War D.)

11TH CAVALRY.—COL. WILLIAM J. NICHOLSON.

Second Lieut. Joseph W. Viner, 11th Cav., and John B. Coulter, 14th Cav., are detailed to take the next first-year course at the Mounted Service School, and will report at Fort Riley, Kas., on Oct. 16, 1916. (Sept. 7, War D.)

Par. 28, S.O. 205, Sept. 1, 1916, War D., relating to 1st Lieut. Emil P. Laurson, 11th Cav., is revoked. (Sept. 11, War D.)

Second Lieut. Warren P. Jernigan, 11th Cav., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for examination for fitness for detail in the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps. (Sept. 11, War D.)

12TH CAVALRY.—COL. HORATIO G. SICKEL.

Capt. Frank B. Edwards, 12th Cav., is detailed as a member of the examining board at Corozal, Canal Zone, vice Major Jesse McI. Carter, 12th Cav. (Sept. 6, War D.)

Leave one month, upon his relief from his present duties, to 2d Lieut. Russell B. Patterson, 12th Cav. (Sept. 11, War D.)

13TH CAVALRY.—COL. HERBERT J. SLOCUM.

Capt. Frederick G. Turner, 13th Cav., now at Fort Riley, Kas., upon the expiration of his present leave will report to C.O. of that post for temporary duty until time to proceed to Fort Leavenworth. (Sept. 7, War D.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. A. C. MACOMB, ATTACHED.

The name of 1st Lieut. Emil P. Pierson, 14th Cav., is placed on the list of officers detached from their proper commands, Sept. 13, and the name of 1st Lieut. Ephraim F. Graham, Cav., is removed therefrom, Sept. 12. (Sept. 12, War D.)

Sergt. William Denton, Troop H, 14th Cav., from further duty with Militia of North Carolina and to the station of his troop for duty. (Sept. 12, War D.)

17TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. A. HOLBROOK.

G.O. 1, HEADQUARTERS 17TH CAVALRY,

Fort Bliss, Texas, July 9, 1916.

1. In compliance with telegraphic instructions from the War Department, dated July 1, 1916, and announced in S.O. 165, Southern Dept., the undersigned hereby assumes command of the 17th U.S. Cavalry.

2. Capt. N. H. Davis, 17th Cav., is hereby appointed adjutant of the regiment, and Capt. A. G. Fisher, 17th Cav., regimental supply officer. The following assignment of officers of the regiment is hereby announced: Major Claude B. Sweeney to the 1st Squadron, Major Hugh D. Berkeley to the 2d Squadron, Major George Vidmer to the 3d Squadron, 1st Lieut. Robert S. Donaldson to the Machine Gun Troop.

Capt. William R. Pope and 1st Lieut. Casey H. Hayes to Troop A, Olan C. Alembire and 1st Lieut. Horace H. Fuller to Troop B, Edmund L. Zane and 1st Lieut. Thomas J. J. Christian to Troop C, Herbert E. Mann and 1st Lieut. Thoburn K. Brown to Troop D, William M. Cooley and 1st Lieut. Edward J. Dwan to Troop E, Emil Engel and 1st Lieut. Jack W. Heard to Troop F, Charles McE. Eby and 1st Lieut. Frederic W. Boye to Troop G, Thomas H. Cunningham and 1st Lieut. Robert McE. Littlejohn to Troop H, Joseph H. Barnard and 1st Lieut. Horace Stringfellow, jr., to Troop I, Henry T. Bull and 1st Lieut. Claud K. Rhinehardt to Troop K, John G. Hixson to Troop M.

4. Pursuant to an Act of Congress of June 3, 1916, the following promotions and assignment of non-commissioned officers of the regiment is hereby announced: To be regimental sergeant major, Regimental Q.M. Sergt. Harry C. Kaefring, to fill original vacancy; to be regimental supply sergeant, Sergt. William E. Cooper, to fill original vacancy.

5. Pursuant to an Act of Congress of June 3, 1916, and

upon the recommendation of the troop commander, the following promotions and reductions are announced in the band sections of the Headquarters Troop: Drum Major William T. Hirth to be sergeant, Chief Trumpeter Frank R. Guckert to be bugler sergeant, Sergt. Robert B. McDonald to be musician, first class.

W. A. HOLBROOK,

Colonel, 17th Cavalry, Commanding.

Official: N. H. DAVIS,

Captain, 17th Cavalry, Adjutant of the Regiment.

First Lieut. Edwin N. Hardy, 17th Cav., is assigned to Troop M.

First Lieut. Robert McE. Littlejohn, 17th Cav., is transferred from Troop H to the Machine Gun Troop, and 1st Lieut. Robert S. Donaldson, 17th Cav., from the Machine Gun Troop to Troop H.

The following promotions and assignments of non-commissioned officers of the regiment is announced, to take effect July 9, confirming verbal orders of the regimental commander of that date: To be regimental supply sergeant, Squadron Sergt. Major Charles Cramer, 17th Cav.; to be squadron sergeant major, Color Sergt. Earle L. Westlake, 17th Cav. The following promotions are announced in the band section of the Headquarters Troop, July 9: Sergt. Frank Scheuring to be musician, first class, Corp. Arthur M. Bufort to be musician, second class. (G.O. July 10, 17th Cav.)

Capt. Eugene J. Ely, 17th Cav., is assigned to Troop L, (G.O. July 28, 17th Cav.)

Capt. Arthur G. Hixson, 17th Cav., is transferred from Troop M to unassigned; Capt. Roy W. Holderness, 17th Cav., is assigned to Troop M. (G.O. Aug. 11, 17th Cav.)

CAVALRY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

First Lieut. Craigie Krayenbuhl, Cav., is attached to that portion of the 12th Cavalry now serving in the Canal Zone until further orders. (Sept. 9, War D.)

Leave one month, exceptional circumstances, effective about Aug. 17, 1916, to 1st Lieut. Kinzie B. Edmunds, Cav., Fort Sam Houston. (Aug. 13, S.D.)

Leave two months, when services can be spared, to 1st Lieut. Kenyon A. Joyce, Cav. (Sept. 7, War D.)

Leave one month to Capt. Nathan K. Averill, Cav. (Sept. 12, War D.)

Capt. Benjamin O. Davis, Cav., from duty at Camp Willis, Columbus, Ohio, to proper station. (Aug. 28, C.D.)

Capt. David H. Biddle, Cav., is removed from list of detached officers Sept. 14, is relieved from duty with Militia Sept. 15, and is assigned to 6th Cavalry. He will join that regiment. (Sept. 13, War D.)

First Lieut. Ephraim F. Graham, Cav., is assigned to the 2d Cavalry Sept. 13, 1916. He is relieved from further duty at West Point, N.Y., and will join that portion of the 2d Cavalry at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt. (Sept. 12, War D.)

The name of 1st Lieut. E. F. Graham, Cav., is removed from the list of detached officers, to take effect Sept. 12. (Sept. 12, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1ST FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL.

First Lieut. Harry Pfeil, 1st Field Art., will report to board appointed at Fort Kamehameha for examination for transfer to the Coast Artillery Corps. (Aug. 18, H.D.)

5TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL.

First Lieut. Robert M. Danford, 5th Field Art., upon being mustered out of the service of the United States as colonel, 10th Field Artillery, Connecticut N.G., will resume his duties as inspector-instructor of the National Guard, with station at New Haven, Conn. (Sept. 11, War D.)

Sergt. Max Weinberger, Battery C, 5th Field Art., from further duty with Militia of New York and is transferred as sergeant to the 3d Field Artillery and to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty. (Sept. 11, War D.)

6TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. EDWIN ST. J. GREBLE.

Capt. Clarence Deems, jr., 6th Field Art., inspector-instructor, from Indianapolis, Ind., to Columbus, Ohio, for temporary duty as inspector-instructor of the 1st Battalion, Field Artillery, Ohio N.G. (Sept. 11, War D.)

First Lieut. Waldo C. Potter, 6th Field Art., upon being mustered out of the service of the United States as major, 10th Field Artillery, Connecticut N.G., will resume his duties as inspector-instructor of the National Guard, with station at Kansas City, Mo. He will proceed to Grayling, Mich., for temporary duty as inspector-instructor of Batteries A and B, Field Artillery, Michigan N.G. (Sept. 11, War D.)

First Lieut. Edwin A. Zundel, Field Art., Douglas, Ariz., having been assigned to Battery D, 6th Field Art., will proceed to Nogales, Ariz., for duty with his battery. (Aug. 15, S.D.)

8TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL.

Chaplain Samuel J. Smith, C.A.C., is transferred to the 8th Field Artillery and will join regiment. (Sept. 7, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

First Lieut. Carlton L. Vangerbost, M.R.S., is assigned to temporary duty with the 8th Field Artillery. (Aug. 17, S.D.)

Second Lieut. Clarence E. Bradburn, Field Art., recently reappointed in the Army with rank from Aug. 17, 1916, is assigned to the 8th Field Artillery. He will join battery to which assigned. (Sept. 9, War D.)

First Lieut. John S. Hammond, Field Art., upon being mustered out of the service of the United States as major, 10th Field Artillery, Connecticut N.G., will resume his duties as inspector-instructor of the National Guard, with station in New York city. He will then proceed to Montgomery, Ala., for temporary duty as inspector-instructor of Batteries A and C, Field Artillery, Alabama N.G. (Sept. 11, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. E. M. WEAVER, CHIEF OF COAST ART.

Col. Henry C. Davis, C.A.C., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incurred thereto, the retirement of Colonel Davis is announced. (Sept. 8, War D.)

Major Johnson Hagood, C.A.C., upon completion of his present duties at Fort Douglas, Utah, to Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., for examination for promotion. (Sept. 2, Western D.)

Major James A. Shipton, C.A.C., will proceed at proper time to Fort Monroe, Va., for the purpose of witnessing the short range battle practice, the battleships and destroyers of the Atlantic Fleet, beginning Sept. 12, 1916.

Major William E. Cole, C.A.C., from present duty, upon the arrival of Major Samuel A. Kephart, C.A.C., at Canal Zone, and is assigned to duty as matériel officer, Panama Coast Artillery District. (Sept. 11, War D.)

Major Gordon G. Heiner, C.A.C., is relieved from duty on the staff of the C.O., South Atlantic Coast Artillery District, at such time as will enable him to sail on the transport to leave New York for Cristobal, C.Z., about Nov. 20, 1916, for duty at Fort Grant. (Sept. 11, War D.)

Major Samuel A. Kephart, C.A.C., from duty in the Coast Defenses of Portland, at such time as will enable him to sail on the transport to leave New York, N.Y., for Cristobal, C.Z., about Nov. 20, 1916. (Sept. 11, War D.)

Major Edwin O. Sarraz, C.A.C., is relieved from duty in the Coast Defenses of Eastern New York, at such time as will enable him to sail on the transport to leave New York, N.Y., about Nov. 20, 1916, for Cristobal, C.Z. (Sept. 11, War D.)

Major Malcolm Young, C.A.C., from assignment in the Coast Defenses of Sandy Hook and will proceed to headquarters, Coast Defenses of Cristobal, C.Z., for duty. (Sept. 11, War D.)

Major Gordon G. Heiner, C.A.C., from further duty at Laredo, Texas, to proper station at Charleston, S.C. (Sept. 6, War D.)

Major Johnson Hagood, C.A.C., upon the completion of his present duty and upon the expiration of leave granted him, will report to Coast Defenses of Charleston for duty. (Sept. 6, War D.)

Par. 20, S.O. 158, July 8, 1916, as amended by Par. 32, S.O. 167, July 19, 1916, War D., relating to Major Johnson Hagood, C.A.C., is revoked. (Sept. 8, War D.)

Worden, Wash., for examination for promotion. (Sept. 2, Western D.)

Capt. James R. Pourie, C.A.C., will report to board at Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., for examination for promotion. (Sept. 2, Western D.)

Capt. George F. Connolly, C.A.C., to Eagle Pass, Texas, for temporary duty commanding Bakery Co. No. 9, that station. (Aug. 16, S.D.)

Capt. Elisha G. Abbott, C.A.C., to Coast Defenses of Manila and Subic Bays for duty. (Sept. 7, War D.)

Capt. Alfred A. Maybach, C.A.C., from his present duty and is assigned to duty as personnel officer, Panama Coast Artillery District. (Sept. 11, War D.)

Each of the following officers of the Coast Artillery Corps is relieved from his present duty, on the date indicated, and will proceed to the United States on the first available transport thereafter: Capt. Norris Stayton, Jan. 12, 1917; Capt. William H. Peek, Jan. 2, 1917; 2d Lieut. Oliver L. Spiller, Jan. 8, 1917. (Sept. 11, War D.)

Leave one month, upon relief from present duties, to Capt. Homer B. Grant, C.A.C. (Sept. 7, War D.)

First Lieut. Daniel N. Swan, Jr., C.A.C., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the University of Montana, Missoula, Mont. (Sept. 6, War D.)

Leave one month and fifteen days, about Sept. 15, 1916, to 1st Lieut. Avery J. French, C.A.C., Laredo, Texas. (Aug. 19, S.D.)

First Lieut. Robert R. Welshimer, C.A.C., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, Ill. (Sept. 6, War D.)

Leave two months, upon relief from recruiting duty, to 1st Lieut. Edgar H. Thompson, C.A.C. (Sept. 11, War D.)

So much of Par. 32, S.O. 100, War D., July 11, 1916, relating to 1st Lieut. Furman R. McCammon and 2d Lieut. Stewart W. Stanley, C.A.C., is revoked. (Sept. 8, War D.)

Leave ten days to 2d Lieut. Henry A. Wingate, C.A.C. (Sept. 7, War D.)

Second Lieut. Edward C. Wallington, C.A.C., is relieved from his present assignment, at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed on the transport to leave San Francisco about Jan. 5, 1917, to Honolulu, H.T. (Sept. 11, War D.)

Leave twelve days to Capt. Stanley D. Embick, C.A.C. (Sept. 11, War D.)

Capt. Terence E. Murphy, C.A.C., from duty in the Coast Defenses of Southern New York to Fort Dade, Fla., and assume command of the Coast Defenses of Tampa. (Sept. 12, War D.)

Second Lieut. Frederick G. Dillman, C.A.C., upon completion of his duty on the Mexican border, will report to the commanding officer, Coast Defenses of Mobile, for duty. (Sept. 12, War D.)

Each of the following second lieutenants of the Coast Artillery Corps is relieved from assignment to the Coast Defenses of Chesapeake Bay and will report to the C.O., coast defenses including his name for assignment to duty: John H. Cochran, Cape Fear, and Reinold Melberg, Delaware. (Sept. 12, War D.)

Radio Sergt. Earnest M. Singleton, C.A.C. (appointed Sept. 11, 1916, from sergeant, C.A.C., 6th Co., Fort Monroe, Va.), now at Fort Mills, P.I., will be assigned to duty by the commanding general, Coast Defenses of Manila and Subic Bays. (Sept. 12, War D.)

Col. Ira A. Haynes, C.A.C., to proceed about Sept. 30, 1916, to Washington and report to the Chief of Coast Artillery for duty as his assistant. (Sept. 12, War D.)

Col. Richmond P. Davis, C.A.C., from duty as an assistant to the Chief of Coast Artillery, about Sept. 30, 1916, to Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., to command the Coast Defenses of San Francisco. (Sept. 12, War D.)

Leave fifteen days, about Sept. 20, to Major James A. Ship-ton, C.A.C. (Sept. 13, War D.)

First Lieut. Thomas F. McNeill, C.A.C., Fort Barrancas, Fla., will join proper station at Fort Screven, Ga. (Sept. 13, War D.)

Col. Ira A. Haynes, C.A.C., is detailed and announced as a member of the board of ordnance and fortification, vice Col. Richmond P. Davis, C.A.C., relieved. (Sept. 13, War D.)

Col. Richmond P. Davis, C.A.C., is relieved as member of the boards of officers appointed in Par. 33, S.O. 177, July 30, 1914; Par. 38, S.O. 39, Feb. 16, 1916; Par. 42, S.O. 137, June 12, 1916, War D. (Sept. 13, War D.)

INFANTRY.

3D INFANTRY.—COL. ROBERT L. HIRST.

Sick leave one month to 2d Lieut. Sidney Herkness, 3d Inf. (Sept. 7, War D.)

4TH INFANTRY.—COL. EVERARD E. HATCH.

Col. Lorenzo P. Davison, Inf., is attached to the 4th Infantry. He is relieved from duty on recruiting service and from station at Davenport, Iowa, and will join regiment to which attached. (Sept. 9, War D.)

9TH INFANTRY.—COL. LYMAN W. V. KENNON.

Capt. Fred R. Brown, 9th Inf., is detailed as assistant to the Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, War Department, Sept. 12, 1916. (Sept. 6, War D.)

First Lieut. Charles G. Sturtevant, 9th Inf., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, College Station, Texas. (Sept. 12, War D.)

11TH INFANTRY.—COL. ABNER PICKERING.

Second Lieut. Adlai H. Gilkeson, 11th Inf., is attached to the Aviation Section of Signal Corps as a student and to San Diego, Cal., for duty. (Sept. 8, War D.)

14TH INFANTRY.—COL. RICHARD W. WILSON.

Second Lieut. Hamner Huston, 14th Inf., is detailed to take the next course at the Army Signal School, and will proceed to Fort Leavenworth on Oct. 16, 1916. (Sept. 12, War D.)

16TH INFANTRY.—COL. WILLIAM H. ALLAIRE.

The sick leave granted Capt. Charles E. Morton, 16th Inf., is extended three months. (Sept. 12, War D.)

18TH INFANTRY.—COL. EDWIN F. GLENN.

Capt. Chase Doster, 18th Inf., to Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, Cal., for treatment. (Sept. 7, War D.)

19TH INFANTRY.—COL. MILLARD F. WALTZ.

First Lieut. Benjamin F. Delamater, 19th Inf., from sick in hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to join his proper station, Fort Sill, Okla. (Aug. 21, S.D.)

20TH INFANTRY.—COL. ALFRED HASBROUCK.

Leave one month, upon his relief from his present duties, to 1st Lieut. Walter S. Drysdale, 20th Inf. (Sept. 11, War D.)

First Lieut. Joseph A. Rogers, 20th Inf., from duty at Golden, Colo., to proper station.

21ST INFANTRY.—COL.

Leave one month and fifteen days to Capt. Fred Van S. Chamberlain, 21st Inf. (Aug. 15, S.D.)

Second Lieut. Richard P. Kuhn, 21st Inf., to report in person to Col. Edward A. Milhar, 3d Field Art., president of board at Eagle Pass, Texas, for examination for transfer to Field Artillery. (Sept. 9, War D.)

22D INFANTRY.—COL. JOHN C. F. TILLSON.

Second Lieut. Max S. Murray, 22d Inf., is detailed as assistant professor of military science and tactics at the Michigan Agricultural College, Lansing, Mich. (Sept. 11, War D.)

23D INFANTRY.—COL. WALTER K. WRIGHT.

Major Vernon A. Caldwell, 23d Inf., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, Ore. (Sept. 9, War D.)

The leave granted Capt. William S. Sinclair, 23d Inf., is extended one month and fifteen days. (Sept. 7, War D.)

Major Vernon A. Caldwell, 23d Inf., St. Mary's, Anglaise country, Ohio, will report in person to board at Chicago for examination for promotion. (Aug. 26, C.D.)

24TH INFANTRY.—COL. FRANK L. WINN.

Capt. Ralph McCoy, Inf., is assigned to 24th Infantry. He

will, upon expiration of present leave, join company to which assigned. (Sept. 9, War D.)

25TH INFANTRY.—COL. SAMSON L. FAISON.

Leave to Col. Samson L. Faison, 25th Inf., is amended so as to grant him leave about Oct. 12, 1916. (Aug. 24, H.D.)

Sick leave one month and fifteen days, about Aug. 25, 1916, to 1st Lieut. John B. Corbly, 25th Inf. (Aug. 22, H.D.)

First Lieut. Wiley E. Dawson, 25th Inf., to home preparatory to his retirement from active service. (Sept. 8, War D.)

26TH INFANTRY.—COL. ROBERT L. BULLARD.

Leave one month, upon his relief from present duties, to 1st Lieut. Charles C. Herman, Jr., 26th Inf. (Sept. 11, War D.)

28TH INFANTRY.—COL. EDWARD H. PLUMMER.

Second Lieut. Charles W. Elliott, 28th Inf., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md. (Sept. 9, War D.)

29TH INFANTRY.—COL. JOHN S. MALLORY.

Capt. George R. Guild, 29th Inf., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Signal Corps. (Sept. 13, War D.)

31ST INFANTRY.—COL. W. H. GORDON.

Band Leader Francis E. Lee, 31st Inf. (appointed Aug. 15, 1916, from musician, third class, band, 31st Infantry), now at Fort Jay, N.Y., will be sent to Manila on the transport to leave Oct. 5, 1916, for duty. (Sept. 7, War D.)

32D INFANTRY.—COL. B. W. ATKINSON.

Lieut. Col. Michael J. Lenihan, 32d Inf., Acting Chief of Staff, will take station in Honolulu from this date. (Aug. 23, H.D.)

INFANTRY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

Lieut. Col. Eli A. Helmick, Inf., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Inspector General's Department. He will report in person to the commanding general, Southern Department, for duty as inspector of that department, vice Lieut. Col. George O. Cress, Cav., acting I.G., who will remain on his present duties. (Sept. 9, War D.)

Major Hunter B. Nelson, Inf., from duty at Fort Logan, Colo., and from further duty on recruiting service, Oct. 25, 1916. (Sept. 8, War D.)

Major John C. McArthur, Inf., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Q.M.C. (Sept. 8, War D.)

So much of Par. 7, S.O. 206, Sept. 2, 1916, War D., as assigns Capt. Irvin L. Hunt, Inf. (major, U.S. Army, Bureau of Insular Affairs), to the 19th Infantry, is amended so as to assign him to the regiment specified, to take effect Sept. 12, 1916. (Sept. 8, War D.)

Capt. Joseph O. Mauborgne, Inf., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Signal Corps. (Sept. 8, War D.)

Capt. Constant Cordier, Inf., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., and upon his relief from recruiting duty will proceed to Cambridge. (Sept. 11, War D.)

Capt. Richard D. La Guardia, Inf., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement from active service is announced. (Sept. 11, War D.)

Capt. Girard L. McEntee, Inf., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Signal Corps. (Sept. 6, War D.)

First Lieut. Frederick J. Ojstermann, Inf., from further duty at Fort Douglas, Utah, to proper station, Pullman, Wash. (Sept. 1, Western D.)

Second Lieut. Jasper A. Davies, Inf., ordnance depot, Columbus, N.M., is detailed as assistant to the ordnance officer, Southern Department, and will proceed to Colonia Dublan, Mexico, for duty, relieving Capt. Everett S. Hughes, O.D., who will proceed to Harlingen, Texas, and assume command of the ordnance depot at that place. (Aug. 16, S.D.)

Sick leave for three months to Col. James M. Arrasmith, Inf. (Sept. 12, War D.)

Col. Daniel A. Frederick, Inf., to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., in connection with muster-in and muster-out of the National Guard of Indiana. (Aug. 29, C.D.)

Capt. Robert O. Ragdale, Inf., from duty as assistant mustering officer and recruiting officer at Camp Ferris, Grayling, Mich., to Camp Douglas, Wis., and relieve Capt. Philip G. Wrightson, Inf., who will return to proper station. (Aug. 28, C.D.)

First Lieut. Ira Longanecker, Inf., from mobilization camp, Grayling, Mich., to proper station. (Aug. 24, C.D.)

The sick leave granted 1st Lieut. Leo I. Samuelson, Inf., is extended one month. (Sept. 12, War D.)

First Lieut. Ray C. Hill, Inf., from duty at Camp Willis, Columbus, Ohio, to proper station. (Aug. 28, C.D.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Capt. Harry F. Wilson, P.S., retired, to El Paso, Texas, for temporary duty. (Aug. 15, P.D.)

Second Lieut. Sidney S. Da Costa, P.S., to the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., for treatment. (Sept. 6, War D.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of medical officers is appointed to meet at McAllen, Texas, for the purpose of investigating into the value of the procedure of spraying the interior of latrines with a mixture of oil and lampblack as a substitute for the burning out of latrines. Detail for the board: Major James M. Phalen, Capt. James E. Baylis and Capt. George M. Edwards, M.C., U.S.A. (Aug. 15, S.D.)

A board of officers to consist of Col. George A. Zinn, C.E.; Capt. William K. Bartlett, M.C.; Capt. Henry A. Finch, C.E.; Capt. Charles L. Hall, C.E., and 1st Lieut. Albert H. Eber, M.R.C., to meet at Ojo Federico, Mexico, for the examination of officers of the Corps of Engineers for promotion. (Aug. 15, S.D.)

A board will convene at Fort Kamehameha for the examination of officers who have applied for transfer to the Coast Artillery arm. Detail: Capt. Russell P. Reeder, Brainerd Taylor, Walter C. Baker, Lawrence C. Crawford and Malcolm P. Andrus, C.A.C. (Aug. 18, H.D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Col. Frank B. McCoy, retired, with his consent is assigned to active duty and detailed for general recruiting service at Boston, Mass., relieving Capt. Constant Cordier, Inf. (Sept. 11, War D.)

Lieut. Col. Percy E. Trippe, retired, to active duty at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., relieving 2d Lieut. Picken E. Woodson, retired, who upon his relief will proceed to El Paso, Texas, for duty at remount depot. (Sept. 8, War D.)

Leave one month to Major William P. Stone, retired. (Sept. 8, War D.)

The transfer to the active list of the Army of Major Lorenzo P. Davison, retired, with the rank of colonel of Infantry from Nov. 20, 1914, to take effect Aug. 31, 1916, under the provisions of an Act of Congress approved March 4, 1915, is announced. (Sept. 8, War D.)

The advancement to the grade of major on the retired list of the Army, to date from June 3, 1916, of Capt. William N. Hughes, retired, under a provision of Sec. 24 of an Act of Congress approved June 3, 1916, is announced. (Sept. 11, War D.)

The advancement to the grade of major on the retired list of the Army, to date from June 3, 1916, of Capt. Edward O. C. Ord, retired, under a provision of Sec. 24 of an Act of Congress approved June 3, 1916, is announced. (Sept. 9, War D.)

The advancement to the grade of captain on the retired list of the Army, to date from June 3, 1916, of 1st Lieut. Hugh T. Reed, retired, under a provision of Sec. 24 of an Act of Congress approved June 3, 1916, is announced. (Sept. 12, War D.)

The advancement to the grade of major on the retired list of the Army, to date from June 3, 1916, of Capt. James Ronayne, retired, under the provisions of Sec. 24, Act of Congress, June 3, 1916, is announced. (Sept. 12, War D.)

The advancement to the grade of captain on the retired list of the Army, to date from June 3, 1916, of 1st Lieut. Hugh T. Reed, retired, under a provision of Sec. 24, Act of Congress, June 3, 1916, is announced. (Sept. 12, War D.)

The advancement to the grade of major on the retired list of the Army, to date from June 3, 1916, of Capt. James Ronayne, retired, under the provisions of Sec. 24, Act of Congress, June 3, 1916, is announced. (Sept. 12, War D.)

of the Army, to date June 3, 1916, of Capt. John A. Lockwood, retired, under a provision of Sec. 24 of an Act of Congress approved June 3, 1916, is announced. (Sept. 12, War D.)

The advancement to the grade of major on the retired list of the Army from June 3, 1916, of 1st Lieut. Charles H. Cabaniss, Jr., retired, under a provision of Sec. 24 of an Act of Congress approved June 3, 1916, is announced. (Sept. 13, War D.)

EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTION.

The following officers will report to examining board at Schofield Barracks, H.D., for examination for promotion: Capt. Charles S. Lincoln, 2d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Eugene Robinson, 25th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Elmer F. Rice, 1st Inf. (Aug. 17, H.D.)

The following officers will report in person to Col. Charles G. Treat (Field Art.), General Staff Corps, at Washington, D.C., for examination for promotion: Lieut. Col. Henry D. To'd, Jr., C.A.C.; Major Charles W. Fenton, 2d Cav. (Sept. 12, War D.)

ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

Each of the following officers is assigned as indicated after his name: Capt. Kerwin T. Smith, Inf., to 28d Infantry; Capt. Woodson Hocker, Inf., to 34th Infantry; Capt. Francis H. Pope, Q.M.C. (Cav.), to 12th Cavalry, Sept. 14, 1916; Capt. Charles H. Miller, Inf., to 12th Infantry; 1st Lieut. Charles T. Smart, Inf., to 3d Infantry; 1st Lieut. John R. McGinness to 36th Infantry. Captains Hocker, Pope and Miller will join the regiments to which assigned; Captain Smith and Lieutenants Smart and McGinness will join the regiments to which assigned upon the expiration of leaves. (Sept. 11, War D.)

MUSICAL COMPETITION.

The following enlisted men will be sent to Fort Jay, N.Y., not later than Sept. 27, 1916, to compete for five scholarships at the Institute of Musical Art of New York City for the years 1916-1918: 2d Class Musn. John S. Martin, 8th Band, C.A.C., Fort Barrancas, Fla.; Corp. Matthew A. Horgan, Hdqrs. Co., 34th Inf., El Paso, Texas; Corp. Oscar H. Hawley, Hdqrs. Troop, 2d Cav., Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; Sergt. Albert L. Casseday, Hdqrs. Co., 4th Inf., Brownsville, Texas; Private Peter O. Wiedeneller, Hdqrs. Co., 29th Inf., Camp Gaillard, Canal Zone; 3d Class Musn. John Bezezer, Jr., Hdqrs. Troop, 8d Cav., Mercedes, Texas; 3d Class Musn. George J. Woodside, Hdqrs. Co., 14th Inf., Douglas, Ariz.; Sergt. Joseph F. Smolka, Hdqrs. Co., 12th Inf., Nogales, Ariz.; Asst. Band Leader Abraham M. Small, 21st Inf., Yuma, Ariz.; Sergt. Wilmer A. Lieber, Hdqrs. Troop, 3d Cav., Mercedes, Texas; 1st Class Musn. John Swiecki, 11th Band, C.A.C., Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y. (Sept. 12, War D.)

ORDERS RELATING TO NATIONAL GUARD OFFICERS.

Lieut. Clarence R. Baines, 12th N.Y., reported fit for duty from sick in hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, will join station. (Aug. 15, S.D.)

Capt. Thomas F. Brown, 8th Mass. Inf., El Paso, Texas, is detailed as assistant to the department ordnance officer and will proceed to Columbus, N.M. (Aug. 18, S.D.)

First Lieut. E. H. Slater, 1st Minnesota Inf., Llano Grande, Texas, to command of Bakery Co. No. 3 same station, relieving 2d Lieut. Ray R. Harrison, 3d Indiana Inf., who will report to his regimental commander for duty. (Aug. 18, S.D.)

Capt. Thomas W. Ruth, 2d Pennsylvania Inf., El Paso, Texas, to Marfa, Texas, to the command of Motor Truck Co. No. 77. (Aug. 12, S.D.)

The resignation of 1st Lieut. Clarence E. Bradburn, Field Art., Pennsylvania N.G., is accepted, Sept. 10, 1916. (Sept. 9, War D.)

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Outgoing Schedule to July 1, 1917.

Transports.	Leave S.F. about	Arrive Honolulu about	Arrive Guam about	Arrive Manila about	Lay days at Manila
Sherman	Sept. 5	Sept. 13	Sept. 27	Oct. 8	12
Thomas	Oct. 5	Oct. 13	Oct. 27	Nov. 7	12
Logan	Nov. 5	Nov. 13	Nov. 28	Dec. 4	12
Sheridan	Dec. 5	Dec. 13	Dec. 27	Jan. 2	12
Thomas	Jan. 5	Jan. 13	Jan. 27	Feb. 3	12
Sherman	Feb. 5	Feb. 13	Feb. 27	March 4	11
Thomas	March 5	March 13	March 27	April 3	12
Logan	April 5	April 13	April 27	May 3	12
Sherman	May 5	May 13	May 27	June 2	12
Sherman	June 5	June 13	June 27	July 8	12

Incoming Schedule to July 15, 1917.

Transports.	Leave Manila about	Arrive Nagasaki about	Arrive Honolulu about	Arrive S.F. about	Lay days at S.F.
Sheridan	Aug. 15	Aug. 20	Sept. 8	Sept. 12	23
Logan	Sept. 15	Sept. 20	Oct. 8	Oct. 12	23
Sherman	Oct. 15	Oct. 20	Nov. 4	Nov. 12	23
Thomas	Nov. 15	Nov. 20	Dec. 5	Dec. 13	23
Sheridan	Dec. 15	Dec. 20	Jan. 4	Jan. 12	24
Thomas	Jan. 15	Jan. 20	Feb. 4	Feb. 12	21
Logan	Feb. 15	Feb. 20	Mar. 6	Mar. 13	23
Sherman	Mar. 15	Mar. 20	April 4	April 12	23
Thomas	April 15	April 20	May 4	May 12	24
Logan	May 15	May 20	June 4	June 12	23
Sherman	June 15	June 20	July 5	July 13	23
Sherman	July 15	July 20	Aug. 4	Aug. 12	24

ARMY TRANSPORTS.

BUFORD—At Philadelphia, Pa.; arrived at Newport News Sept. 14, 1916.

CROOK—At Anchorage, Alaska.

DIX—At Seattle, Wash.

KILPATRICK—Left Cristobal, C.Z., Sept. 5 for New York; arrived at New York Sept. 14, 1916.

LOGAN

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Before the War Department adopts a rolling kitchen for the Army some experiments will be made with a fireless cooker type. The Italian army uses a fireless cooker kitchen exclusively, and part of the rolling kitchens in the Austrian army have fireless cookers. Very satisfactory results have been obtained by the National Guard in experiments with fireless cookers for field service. With a fireless cooker a meal can be prepared while the troops are on the march. Food can be placed in the fireless cooker at the commencement of the march, and by the time the troops are ready to go into camp the meal can be thoroughly cooked. Experiments are being conducted on the border with several types of rolling kitchen. It is generally conceded that rolling kitchens are one of the most desirable parts of the equipment of a commissary.

In regard to the National Rifle Matches, to which we refer on page 68, latest advices from Washington state that it will depend upon the National Guard whether the matches are to be held, at the Florida state range at Jacksonville, Fla. National Guard organizations will be invited to send teams as usual. If owing to border service, camp mobilization or for other reasons it is impossible for Guard teams to accept the invitation there may be no matches. Until the Guard organizations are heard from it will not be known positively whether matches are to be held. Col. Samuel W. Miller, U.S.A., recently relieved as commander of the 10th Infantry on the Canal Zone, has been detailed as executive officer of the National Matches in Florida and arrived in Washington on Sept. 15 to make arrangements for the matches. The date originally set for the matches was Oct. 23, but according to present plans they will be held at Jacksonville on Oct. 20. As noted elsewhere, teams from the Army and Navy will not be able to enter the matches this year. It is possible that there may be a team to represent the Marine Corps, but this does not appear to be assured as yet. Under the policy of the War Department, the Army will participate in the

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matches once every two years, and the alternate year will be exclusively a National Guard affair. Even if this policy had not been adopted it is not probable that the Army would have time this year to organize teams owing to the great demand for soldiers on the border.

About Nov. 1 the Marine Corps will conduct its examination of civilians for commission in the corps. The plans for the examination have been submitted to the Secretary of the Navy, and as soon as they are approved the date will be announced. The Marine Corps recently opened recruiting stations in forty small cities from coast to coast. This action was taken to meet the demands made necessary by the recruitment of 5,000 additional enlisted marines just authorized. Recruiting activities of the corps were formerly confined to large cities—this new procedure opens the door to virgin recruiting fields. This organization has always been recruited to full authorized strength, and Marine Corps officials are confident of filling their increased ranks in one year. The following additional marines have been authorized, making their present total strength 15,000: Twenty-eight sergeants major, 117 quartermaster sergeants, 107 first sergeants, 107 gunnery sergeants, 500 sergeants, 835 corporals, 50 drummers, 50 trumpeters and 3,235 privates. Twelve out of 18 non-commissioned officers of the corps who passed the examination recently held qualified for promotion as second lieutenants in the corps. Following are the successful candidates: Sergt. Thomas E. Watson, Gunnery Sergt. Walter G. Sheard, Corps. Robert S. Hunter, Glen D. Miller, Burwell H. Clarne, Charles A. Wynn, Roger W. Beard, Thad T. Taylor, Herbert Rosenzweig, Paul Brown, Edward S. Chandler and Charles A. Howell.

It will be several days before the Judge Advocate General of the Navy will be ready to submit to the Secretary his opinions upon the personnel features of the Naval Appropriation Act. The Bureau of Navigation added a number of questions to those before submitted, and Captain McLean has quite a task before him in construing the doubtful provisions of the act.

Canada is now spending a million a day on the war. This is a sum per annum equal to the whole national debt prior to the outbreak of the war.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1916.

LEGISLATION FOR THE SERVICES.

The appropriations for the support of the Army and Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, are so much greater than we had any reason to expect in the earlier hours of the Congressional session, and are so much in excess of those for the previous year, that they give an impression of bewildering liberality to those not familiar with our military and naval necessities. In 1903 the appropriations for the Army were \$90,958,712.98 and for the Navy \$123,225,007.76. In 1916 they were \$101,974,195.87 for the Army, and for the Navy \$149,661,804.88. For 1917 they are, Army, \$267,596,530.10; Navy, \$313,300,555.54. Together the appropriations for the Army and Navy are forty-three per cent. of the total regular annual appropriations for 1917, which are \$1,349,809,269.64. If we add the appropriations for fortifications and the Military Academy the total will be over fifty-one per cent. of the whole. This may seem to the economists to be a large proportion of our annual income to devote to the purposes of defense, but in view of the small returns per dollar of expenditure in this line, and the defenseless condition into which we have allowed the country to lapse, the total falls far short of our national needs. The appropriation provides for 7,252 officers and 117,038 men of the Regular Army, a total less than the number included in the list of casualties for the single month of July in the British army alone, which was 4,711 officers and 123,234 men.

Not until 1921 shall we get the total force of 175,000 enlisted men the National Defense Act authorizes for the Army. How utterly insignificant this is, tested by our necessities as measured by European standards against which we may ere long have to measure ourselves. True, there is the National Guard. Each one may judge for himself from the facts we have given the extent to which we may rely upon them under present conditions.

Our preparation of material falls equally short of the needs of proper preparation. With the British army alone expending in a single day a million rounds of artillery ammunition, the \$38,000,000 allowed for field artillery and field artillery ammunition does not seem very formidable. It is less by one-quarter than the net annual profits of a single manufacturer of automobiles, and less than one-tenth of the sum the Treat Board recommended, \$441,000,000, for field artillery and field ammunition.

Providing for the Navy, Congress has appropriated for this year for four battleships, four battle cruisers, four scout cruisers, twenty torpedoboot destroyers, thirty submarines, besides one experimental vessel to try the Neff system of propulsion; a fuel ship, a hospital ship, an ammunition ship and a gunboat. All beyond this, 157 vessels in all, depends upon the will of future Congresses in the matter of appropriations, and experience shows that the zeal of our legislators in such matters is determined by their appreciation of what to them seems necessary at the moment. These prospective ships cannot be counted on in estimating our naval strength, either now or in the immediate future.

The stone drydocks at Norfolk and Philadelphia must await the slow process of building. The one to furnish docking facilities for the coasts south of Hatteras, the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea has not advanced beyond the stage of inquiry by a commission. A substantial increase in the officers and men of the Navy has been provided for, and the opportunities now offered for the promotion of enlisted men should stimulate recruiting and lessen the number of skilled men seeking for an improvement of their conditions outside of the Service. It is reported that the ranks of enlisted men are now full. The number of men has been fixed at 78,200, and the President is authorized to increase this in emergency to 87,000, exclusive of the hospital and flying corps. It is estimated that the force authorized will provide crews for all the vessels of the Navy, including those to be completed within the year. A reserve force is also provided for, and the Naval Militia is put upon the same footing as the National Guard. The Marine Corps has an increase of enlisted men, from 9,947 to 14,981, with an authorization of a further increase to 17,400 men in an emergency, and the Coast Guard is made available for war. The increase in commissioned personnel has been noted in our columns, also the increase in the number of midshipmen.

The enlargement of the duties of the Chief of Naval Operations and the providing him with fifteen assistants gives the Navy something in the line of a General Staff. The bold departure from long established methods by partial adoption of promotion by selection promises to give a stimulus to naval ambitions, though many await

with anxiety and apprehension the results of the change from the rocking chair method of advancement through the fortune of possessing a physical constitution superior to that of one's fellows, which method of promotion suggests the adoption of the Chinese plan of rewarding one's worthy ancestor for the honors his descendant has attained.

In our columns have been published such full details of legislation by this Congress for both Army and Navy that it does not seem to be necessary to occupy space with specifications of the work, prepared by those more concerned with presenting a good showing at the polls than with giving an account of the actual gain in the Services; one so clear, concise and intelligent that it can be accepted by all without question. For one thing we have certainly had a notable advance in aviation plans for both Army and Navy.

Under the Naval Reserve provisions of the Naval Appropriation Act the Government will be able to make propositions to every former officer and enlisted man of the Navy which should attract him to the Naval Reserve. Young officers who have recently resigned can become officers of the Reserve on terms that will eventually make it possible for them to draw half pay without seriously interfering with their private business. Former officers are required to serve only three weeks a year to become members of the Reserve. This would only amount to their summer vacation and would give them just enough service to keep them in touch with their old associates and make them available in the event of war. If they would prefer to serve a longer period in one year and not report every year they will be permitted to do so. It is believed that under the law all enlisted men who have served a term or more of enlistment will enter the Reserves. There is very little difference between retired pay and the pay of an enlisted man with a long term of service when he passes to the Reserve. As a result many enlisted men, it is thought, will go into the Reserve before their time of retirement, and thus remain permanently a part of the Navy. The reservists are so classified as to meet all the conditions of the Service.

The political complexion of the country will be determined next November, and by the time another Congress meets we shall have tried out the present legislation and be prepared to suggest any changes that may be shown to be necessary after testing the law in actual practice. At present there has been such a complete upsetting of previous conditions that it is difficult to determine what is to be the effect upon the Service of the changes authorized.

RETURN OF GUARD FROM BORDER.

There is an impression that the National Guard will be relieved from service on the border about Nov. 1. According to current reports in Washington the program is to have all National Guardsmen at home before Election Day. Secretary of War Baker on Sept. 12 reiterated that there was no fixed policy regarding maintenance of the state troops, and that the length of their stay depended on the status of the border situation. He said they would be brought home as soon as they could be spared.

The relief of the National Guardsmen from border service will be preceded by an agreement by the American and Mexican Joint Commission now in session at New London, Conn. With an agreement for maintaining peace on the border formulated by the commission, the Administration can announce to the country that there is no longer any need for the Guard on the border. At the same time General Pershing's command can be withdrawn from Mexico and distributed along the border. The Regular Army will be sufficient to maintain a semblance of order, and the present policy of the Administration in dealing with Mexico can be continued.

On Sept. 14 the 1st and 3d Regiments of Tennessee Infantry, which have been mobilized at Nashville, were ordered to the border. With them will be Troop B of the Tennessee Cavalry, Ambulance Company No. 1 and Field Hospital No. 1. It is generally believed that the rest of the National Guard now in mobilization camps will be ordered to move to the border within a week or two. It is believed that before Oct. 1 all of them will be on the border, which will give the organizations now mobilized at least a month's field service before they are all relieved and mustered out of the Federal Service.

Following the departure from Fort Sam Houston of the 1st and 2d Illinois Regiments it was discovered that the 1st Illinois was short twenty-one public animals and the 2d was short thirty-three public animals. General Funston has requested that the regimental supply officers of these two organizations be not mustered out of the Federal Service and that they be ordered to return to Fort Sam Houston in order that the necessary investigation may be made of their failure to give proper care to public property entrusted to them, and with a further view to instituting disciplinary measures in case the result of the investigation calls for such action.

Up to Aug. 31 14,600 National Guardsmen had been discharged from the Federal service. This does not include those who were discharged by the state authorities before they were mustered into Federal service. For instance, in the Central Department only eight were discharged on account of physical disability. This is due to the fact that the states in the Central Department conducted physical examinations which eliminated those who could not qualify for field service before they were mus-

tered into the Federal service. The same policy was pursued in the Western Department, while in the Eastern Department physical examinations were conducted after the men were mustered into the Federal service.

By this time over 5,000 National Guardsmen have been discharged on account of dependent relatives. The number had reached 4,919 on Aug. 31, and during the past two weeks the number of discharges on this account have been greatly increased. A recapitulation of the discharges from the National Guard in the Southern, Western, Central and Eastern Departments, to include Aug. 31, 1916, is as follows:

Number discharged on account of dependency, 4,919; fraudulent enlistment, 59; physical disability, 9,446; to enter West Point, 2; return to Government positions, 146; return to civil positions, 1; sentence of civil court, 1; to accept commissions, 6; Par. 75, Mustering Regulations, 1; illegal enlistment, 1; desertion, 3; other causes, 15; total, 14,600.

LOCALIZING REGULAR REGIMENTS.

Discussion of a plan for the localization of organizations of the Regular Army is being indulged in by members of the General Staff and officers throughout the Service. Although no formal proposition to that effect has yet been made, it has been suggested that it would be an opportune time to inaugurate this system when the troops are relieved from border service. It might be started with the next increment of the Army under the Defense Act. This discussion has been going on for some years. It has been recommended in a number of reports to the Chief of Staff, and it has some staunch advocates among the ranking officers of the Army. It is contended that the localization of regiments would popularize the Army and stimulate recruiting. If any form of universal military training is adopted localization will be the natural result.

Regiments could be localized without any legislation. If the War Department should assign regiments to permanent stations in the United States and adopt a policy of local enlistments, all the organizations in the Regular Army would soon become identified with certain states and localities. Without any radical change the 30th Infantry, for example, could be designated as the 30th New York Infantry and filled with men from the vicinity of Plattsburg. Any man who enlisted in the Army, who wanted to make his home in the vicinity of Plattsburg, could be attached to the 30th Infantry, and the organization would gradually become known and as closely identified with that section of New York state as the National Guard regiment.

That such a policy would meet with a popular approval is shown by the fact that a number of states have already made propositions to assist in recruiting new regiments if they are localized. The commercial organizations of Utah made such a proposition to the War Department while the Defense Act was still pending in Congress. It has been suggested in this connection that Regular regiments could be organized from the National Guard, when they are relieved from service on the border. It is possible that a number might be secured from the New York and Pennsylvania divisions.

England could never have secured a regular army of 170,000 if it had not been for the localization of its organizations. Much of the esprit de corps of the British regular army is attributed to localization. Even in Germany and France under universal military service this policy is pursued, by naming different organizations after the locality in which they are raised. The United States Navy appeals to state pride by naming its warships after states and cities. Perhaps the Regular Army is the only military establishment that depends entirely on numerals in designating its different organizations.

OUR NEW BATTLE CRUISERS.

Nothing afloat, so far as known, will approach the new battle cruisers in the horsepower of their engines. The plans for the cruisers which are nearing completion call for turbine engines which will develop 180,000 horsepower. The largest merchant ships range from 40,000 to 80,000 horsepower. Even the new scout cruisers will exceed any merchantman in the horsepower of their engines. The scout cruisers will have turbines with a combined force of 90,000 horsepower. Both the battle cruisers and the scout cruisers will have a speed of approximately thirty-five knots, or over forty miles, per hour. The problem of developing a 35-knot capital ship is such a difficult one that the Navy Department has decided not to require the contractor to guarantee this speed. The contractors will be required to comply with certain specifications and the Navy Department expects these specifications to develop a speed of thirty-five knots. The general plans of a destroyer will be followed in the construction of both types of ship; in fact, the battle cruiser will be a gigantic destroyer. It will have all the speed of a destroyer with nearly the gun power and part of the armor of a battleship. It is expected to advertise for bids for the battle cruisers some time in October.

An investigation of special importance in connection with the fast cruisers is that which the Naval Fuel Oil Board, of which Rear Admiral John R. Edwards, U.S.N., retired, is the senior member, is concluding. Oil is rapidly becoming the exclusive fuel of the Navy. Without oil it would be impossible to develop a 35-knot warship, for the use of oil increases the cruising radius and the general efficiency of the fleet. The fear that it would not be as safe a fuel as coal has been disproved, and eventually oil will be used on all classes of warships. Under such conditions the supply of oil has become a

vital consideration to the Navy. Wise administration demands that steps should be taken not only to secure an adequate supply of oil, but to plan for a strategic distribution of it at the naval stations. The board has started its investigation by addressing a circular letter to all oil producers and the owners of oil lands, and it is expected that it will eventually submit a comprehensive plan for securing a supply of liquid fuel. This plan may call for legislation.

Information has been conveyed to the Navy Department from the House Committee on Naval Affairs that Congress did not intend to provide selection for the staff when it passed the personnel features of the Naval Appropriation Act. It is difficult to see how any other construction could be placed upon the provisions so plainly stated in the text, which follows: "Hereafter all promotions to grades of commander, captain and rear admiral of the line of the Navy, including promotion of those captains, commanders and lieutenant commanders who are, or may be, carried on the Navy list as additional numbers, shall be by selection only from the next lower respective grade upon the recommendation of a board of naval officers as herein provided." The Navy Department would encounter serious opposition in an attempt to put into effect promotion by selection in the staff on the general theory that the President has the constitutional right to do so. The legal authorities generally agree that the seniority laws for both the Army and Navy are unconstitutional, but up to this time the Senate has refused to recognize this principle. Without the approval of the Senate it would be impossible to put a system of selection into effect. A notable case in point is the Ray case. Backed by the opinion of the Attorney General, the President has attempted to apply the principle of promotion by selection to the majors in the Quartermaster Corps of the Army, but by inducing the Senate to refuse to confirm all the nominations that are not in accord with the seniority law the Senate Committee on Military Affairs has been able to block the plan. What is feared by some of the authorities of the Navy Department is that the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs will take the same position in the event of an attempt by the President to apply the system of promotion by selection to the Navy staff, going beyond the terms of the law, which provides selection in the line. Such a development would result in an embarrassing hold-up in promotions of the staff.

Promotions in the Army will be delayed by the examinations now being conducted. Under a new policy adopted by the War Department no more promotions subject to examination will be made until further notice. Pending a number of transfers and the examinations already ordered for such transfers, vacancies in the grades of major, captain and first lieutenant of Field Artillery, captain and first lieutenant of Cavalry and Coast Artillery will be maintained. It will take some time to adjust these transfers, as they cannot be arranged until all the examination reports have been received at the War Department. Considerable dissatisfaction is being expressed because the transfers from one arm to another are not being made from the head of the list. Without this, very little equalization of promotion will result from transfers under the Defense Act. It was generally assumed that this would be the policy under the law, to transfer from the head of the list. The appointment of those who have taken the recent examinations for commissions in the Regular Army will not be made until some time in October, as it is not believed that the reports of the examinations can be reviewed by the board much before that time; it may be that the appointments will not be made before Nov. 1.

A General Order fixing the authorized strength of the Regular Army under the first increment will shortly be issued by the War Department. It would seem that the fixing of the strength of the Army would be a simple problem in addition and division, but a careful study of the Defense Act reveals a number of intricate questions that must be answered before the authorized strength can be determined. It is understood that the authorized strength will be 150,000. This will include the enlisted men of the staff departments and will raise the Army from 111,305, as given in the table of the authorized strength of the Army published in the Army List and Directory. In making this computation it is understood that the increase of 20,000 authorized by the joint resolution of Congress before enactment of the Defense Act will not be taken into consideration. The authorized strength of the Army given in last year's table will be used as a basis in the War Department's estimates.

The proviso attached to Sec. 12 of the Defense Act which authorizes student officers in the Army Ordnance Department is regarded in some quarters as providing a method for circumventing competitive examination for the department. Under the new law vacancies in the corps can be filled either from officers who have taken the students' course or by competitive examination. This, it is insisted, would lower the standard of the department if it is not carefully guarded. The law referred to authorizes the detail of not to exceed thirty lieutenants from the Army at large for duty as student officers in the establishments of the Ordnance Department for a period of two years; and the completion of the prescribed course of instruction shall constitute the examination for detail in the Ordnance Department.

RECRUITING FOR THE ARMY.

Brig. Gen. Henry P. McCain, The Adjutant General, reports a satisfactory prospect for recruiting for the Army. The Adjutant General in a published statement says: "The authorized enlisted strength of the Army, including the line and staff, but not the Philippine Scouts, was 97,248 on June 30, 1915; while the actual strength of the line and staff, excluding the Scouts, was approximately 100,937 on July 31, 1916. In other words, the actual strength on July 31, 1916, was 2,690 greater than the authorized strength on June 30, 1915. There was no change in the authorized strength of the Philippine Scouts during the period mentioned, and there is little difference between the authorized and the actual strength of that organization."

"On March 15, 1916, two days before the passage of the 'Hay resolution,' the actual strength of the Army, including the line and staff, but excluding the Scouts, was approximately 92,352, while on July 31, 1916, that strength was approximately 100,937. This clearly indicates that from the date of the passage of the 'Hay resolution' to July 31, 1916, the actual strength of the Army was increased by 8,585 men. In other words, the enlistments exceeded the losses by more than 8,000 during the four and one-half months between the passage of the resolution and July 31, 1916. In this connection it may be well to invite attention to the fact that during the month of July the enlistments exceeded the losses by approximately 3,700 and during June by approximately 2,600."

An unusual number of enlistments have been expiring in the last few months and the discharged men appear to be waiting until the new law goes into effect so that they may enlist for the shorter term of three years. The recruiting service has had the further disadvantage of competing with "prosperity." When the Army has been offering \$15 a month men have been able to get unusually high wages. Although recruiting has been slow a temporary increase is expected in November. In the spring and summer months recruiting is generally at its lowest.

Funds for advertising features that might have brought men into the Service have been lacking. Some good recruiting ideas have had to be abandoned because of the lack of funds, including a plan for using motion pictures on a large scale to show what life in the Army is like. It is too soon to determine how efficient the postmasters will prove to be as recruiting agents.

THE SIXTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

CLOSE OF FIRST SESSION.

As heretofore announced Congress adjourned on Sept. 8. The next regular session convenes on the first Monday in December, when the measures that did not reach final action during this session may be considered in the next. The coming winter term will be a short session, as the Sixty-fourth Congress expires by law on March 4, 1917. The bulk of the Service legislation of this session was carried by the National Defense Act and the Army and Navy Appropriation Acts. For the laws created by these acts see our issues of May 20, Aug. 12 and Aug. 19.

The Senate on Sept. 8 passed S. 6850, authorizing the transfer of certain retired Army officers to the active list. Congress adjourned without action of the House on the same measure. The Senate amended the bill to read:

Be it enacted, etc., That hereafter the President be, and he is hereby, authorized, within one year of the approval of this act, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to transfer upon application to the active list of the Army any officer under fifty years of age who may have been transferred heretofore from the active to the retired list of the Army under the act to provide for recognizing the services of certain officers of the Army, Navy and Public Health Service for their services in connection with the construction of the Panama Canal, and for other purposes, approved March 4, 1915: Provided, That such officer shall be transferred to the rank and place on the active list which he would have had if he had not been retired, shall be carried as an additional number in the grade to which he may be transferred or at any time thereafter promoted, and shall be promoted on the same date as the officer next above him in rank, and shall be commissioned in the arm or department of the Army from which he was retired: Provided, further, That such officer shall stand a satisfactory medical examination, and when promoted shall stand the medical and professional examinations provided for by law: And provided further, That any officer transferred to the active list under this act shall not again be entitled to the benefits of the Panama Canal act described above, except when retired for age or for physical disability incurred in the line of duty.

Congress on Sept. 7 passed S.J. Res. 169, "That in the interpretation and execution of Section 50 of the act of Congress approved June 3, 1916, credit shall be given as for service in the senior division of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps to any member of that division for any period or periods of time during which such member has received or shall have received at an educational institution under the direction of an officer of the Army, detailed as professor of military science and tactics, a course of military training substantially equivalent to that prescribed by regulations under this section for the corresponding period or periods of training of the senior division, Reserve Officers' Training Corps."

THE \$2,000,000 FUND FOR DEPENDENTS.

In G.O. 42, War Dept., published in our issue of Sept. 9, appears a decision of the Comptroller which restricted the availability of the \$2,000,000 appropriated by the Army Appropriation bill of Aug. 29 for dependents of soldiers and Militia during the prevailing border difficulties. In order to carry out the intent of Congress and make the funds available for cases arising before the passage of the Act of Aug. 29 and to benefit those who entered the Service subsequent to June 18, 1916, without reference to the enlisted men having enlisted before or after the call by the President, Congress as one of its last acts of the session attached the following rider to the Revenue Act:

Sec. 901. The Act approved Aug. 29, 1916, being an act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, and for other purposes, is hereby amended as follows: The sum of \$2,000,000 therein appropriated to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War for the support of the family of each enlisted man of the Organized Militia or National Guard, or of the Regular Army, as therein provided, shall be available to be paid on the

basis of and for time subsequent to June 18, 1916, the date of the call by the President, and the time for which such payment shall be made shall correspond with the time of service of the enlisted men, and payment shall be made without reference to the enlisted man having enlisted before or after the call by the President."

Senator Lee, of Maryland, said: "When the Army Appropriation bill was before the Senate the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. La Follette], under a suspension of the rules, offered, and there was agreed to, an amendment providing for an appropriation of \$2,000,000 for the support of the dependents of soldiers, enlisted men, in the Militia and in the Regular Army, for a certain period; that is to say, from the time of the call until the mustering out of the National Guard, a future event. There have been two constructions of this amendment by the Comptroller of the Treasury. It seems that it was submitted to the Comptroller before it had actually passed the Senate and House; and these two constructions by the Comptroller very seriously affect the application of the appropriation. The Comptroller holds that the benefits to the dependents of the National Guard cannot begin to run until the date when the bill was signed, and in view of the veto and the subsequent delays, even on that theory there has been a very serious postponement. The object of the Senate, I submit, was to provide for the support of these dependents from the time that the bread winner entered the Service and was unable to support his family, and the act, with all due submission, reads in that way, but the Comptroller has ruled otherwise. In another respect he has held, as I see by the evening papers, that only those men who were in the National Guard at the time of the call of the President can have a benefit for their families, in this way cutting out a very large number of men with dependents who were recruited immediately after the call, and who were lawfully enlisted in the service of the United States. Since that time there has been a rule of recruiting adopted, providing that men with dependents shall not be recruited, but at that time it was lawful, and on the impulse, responding to the call of the President, it was largely done. I have therefore prepared and now offer an amendment, which I have discussed with a number of Senators on this side of the Chamber and with some on the other side, and which seems to be generally acceptable. This amendment seeks to correct the ruling made by the Comptroller, and to make this provision for the dependents of the National Guardsmen take effect from the time that the man ceased to support his family and was sent to the frontier, and to be applicable to all classes of enlisted men with dependents who are serving there to-day."

THE WIDOWS' PENSION INCREASE.

Following is the text of the law increasing the pension of seventy-year-old widows from \$12 to \$20 per month: H.R. 11707.—To amend an act entitled, "An act to increase the pension of widows, minor children, and so forth, of deceased soldiers and sailors of the late Civil War, the War with Mexico, the various Indian wars, and so forth, and to grant a pension to certain widows of the deceased soldiers and sailors of the late Civil War," approved April 19, 1908, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted, etc., That from and after the passage of this act the rate of pension for a widow, now on the roll or hereafter to be placed on the pension roll and entitled to receive a less rate than hereafter provided, who was the lawful wife of any officer or enlisted man in the Army, Navy or Marine Corps of the United States, during the period of his service in the Civil War, shall be \$20 per month, and the rate of pension for a widow of an officer or enlisted man of the Army, Navy or Marine Corps of the United States who served in the Civil War, the War with Mexico, or the War of 1812, now on the roll or hereafter to be placed on the pension roll and entitled to receive a less rate than hereafter provided, who has reached or shall hereafter reach the age of seventy years, shall be \$20 per month; and nothing herein shall be construed to affect the existing allowance of \$2 per month for each child under the age of sixteen years and for each helpless child; and all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed: Provided, however, That this act shall not be so construed as to reduce any pension under any act, public or private.

Sec. 2. That any widow of an officer or enlisted man who served in the Army, Navy or Marine Corps of the United States during the Civil War whose name was placed or shall hereafter be placed on the pension roll, under any existing law, and whose name has been or shall hereafter be dropped from said pension roll by reason of her marriage to another person who has since died or shall hereafter die, or from whom she has been heretofore or shall be hereafter divorced upon her own application and without fault on her part, shall be entitled to have her name again placed on the pension roll at the rate allowed by the law under which she was formerly pensioned, and the law or laws amendatory thereof, unless she be entitled to a greater rate of pension under the provisions of Sec. 1 of this act, such pension to commence from the date of filing her application in the Bureau of Pensions after the passage of this act: Provided, however, That where the pension of said widow on her second or subsequent marriage has accrued to a helpless or idiotic child, or a child or children under the age of sixteen years, she shall not be entitled to renewal under this act unless said helpless or idiotic child, or child or children under sixteen years of age, be then a member or members of her family and cared for by her, and upon the renewal of pension to said widow payment of pension to said child or children shall cease: And provided further, That the provisions of this act shall be extended to those widows, otherwise entitled, whose husbands died of wounds, injuries or disease incurred during the period of their military or naval service, but who were deprived of pension under the Act of March 3, 1865, because of their failure to draw any pension by reason of their remarriage, and to any person who was lawfully married to an officer or enlisted man, who served in the Army, Navy or Marine Corps of the United States during the Civil War and was honorably discharged therefrom and has since deceased, and who, having remarried since his death, is again a widow, or has been divorced from her last husband upon her own application without fault on her part and who, otherwise entitled, was barred by reason of such remarriage from receiving pension under any existing law.

Sec. 3. That any widow, as described in Sec. 2 of the Act approved April 19, 1908, who married the soldier or sailor prior to June 27, 1905, shall have title to pension under the provisions of said section of said act, to commence from the date of filing her application in the Bureau of Pensions after the passage of this act: Provided, however, That where a pension has been granted to a soldier's or sailor's helpless or idiotic child or children, or child or children under the age of sixteen years, his widow shall not be entitled to pension under this section, unless the pension to such child or children has terminated, or unless such child or children be a member or members of her family and cared for by her, and upon allowance of pension to the widow, payment of pension to such child or children shall cease.

Sec. 4. That no claim agent or attorney shall be recognized in the adjudication of claims under the first section of this act, nor shall any claim agent or attorney be recognized in the adjudication of claims under the second section of this act for renewal of pension previously allowed, and in claims for original pension under Sec. 2 of this act no greater sum than \$10 shall be allowed for services in preparing, presenting, or prosecuting such claim, which sum shall be payable only upon the order of the Commissioner of Pensions under such rules and regulations as he may deem proper to make.

P.A. SURG. CLARENCE C. KRESS.

The Secretary of War objects to S. 3180, which has already passed the Senate, to authorize the transfer

of P.A. Surg. Clarence C. Kress, of the Navy, to the Medical Corps of the Army with the rank of captain, and providing that Dr. Kress shall be considered as having been appointed to the grade of captain in the Medical Corps of the Army as of the date of Oct. 5, 1904. The bill also provides that he shall be carried as an additional number in each grade while on the active list. The Secretary of War says:

"This bill is unjust in every particular and, should it pass the House and become a law, would transfer to the Army a medical officer of the Navy who twice failed in competitive examination for appointment as a medical officer of the Army, first, in August, 1908, and again in July, 1909. At the time of the first examination Dr. Kress was an officer of the Medical Reserve Corps on active duty. He resigned his commission in that corps Feb. 11, 1909. At a subsequent date Dr. Kress applied for authority to take the examination for appointment as assistant surgeon in the Navy, which application was approved, passed the examination, and was commissioned accordingly Oct. 5, 1910.

"Particular attention is invited to the fact that Dr. Kress is, by the terms of the Senate bill, transferred to the Medical Corps of the Army to rank as a captain therein from Oct. 5, 1904, a grade (passed assistant surgeon in the Navy being assimilated to that of captain in the Army) that he did not reach in the Navy until Oct. 5, 1913. Dr. Kress is given credit for nine years' service in the Army in the grade of captain, service never rendered by him in a similar grade (passed assistant surgeon) in the Navy.

"In 1904 all officers of the Medical Department of the Army were required to serve five years in grade of first lieutenant before promotion to grade of captain. By the terms of the bill specified Dr. Kress is given credit for this entire service and receives credit for the five years' service as a first lieutenant plus almost six years' constructive service (1904 to 1910) as a captain, or credit for a service of 10 years 10 months and 26 days in grades never held by him in any Service. Dr. Kress was born Feb. 5, 1884, and his age is therefore 32 years 6 months and 26 days. He has served for 5 years 10 months and 26 days in the Navy. This, plus the credit for 10 years 10 months and 26 days' service never rendered, equals 16 years 9 months and 22 days' total service credit. Had he actually rendered service in all grades, as required of officers commissioned in the Medical Corps of the Army, his age at the time of receipt of commission as first lieutenant in the Medical Corps of the Army would have had to be 15 years 9 months and 4 days.

"The credit for service as a captain from Oct. 5, 1904, given by this bill, as a matter of fact commissions Dr. Kress as a captain in the Medical Corps approximately one year prior to his receiving his degree as a doctor of medicine, as he was graduated in medicine in 1905. The bill also commissions him as a captain in the Medical Corps of the Army four months before he became of legal age.

"With credit for this service, Dr. Kress would take rank in the Medical Corps as a major next after Major Clyde S. Ford, and would be promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel not later than July 1, 1917, after less than one year's service in the Medical Corps of the Army and less than seven years' service in the Medical Corps of the Navy.

"In short, the bill proposes to place Dr. Kress in the Medical Corps of the Army with rank by length of service (constructive service never performed) above many officers of the Medical Corps who were commissioned therein during and immediately after the war with Spain, a place he most manifestly does not deserve, and in addition to place him in the Medical Corps of the Army by an act of Congress, despite the fact that he did not have the ability to pass the mental examination required for appointment in that corps, he having twice failed in examination.

"The Senate report upon this bill (Rept. No. 818) states that Dr. Kress took these examinations, to use his own language, 'under extremely unfavorable circumstances in the field with troops and where books for review were not available.' It appears from the records that prior to his first examination for appointment in the Medical Corps of the Army he was on duty at Fort Bliss, Texas; that he was invited to appear for examination at Fort Clark, Texas, and reported to Capt. Henry Page, Med. Corps, Aug. 3, 1908; that he was on leave of absence from Aug. 3 to 10, 1908, and reported to the maneuver camp at Leon Springs, Texas, Aug. 11 to 31, 1908. There is nothing in the records to show that Dr. Kress was in the field or 'under extremely unfavorable circumstances in the field with troops and where books for review were not available.' On the contrary he was stationed at Fort Bliss, which is one of the largest and best equipped posts in the Army, that he continued on duty at Fort Bliss until ordered to the Philippines in time to sail June 5, 1909. From Sept. 1, 1908, to Jan. 7, 1909, he was at Fort Bliss. On Jan. 7, 1909, he was granted leave of absence for one month. He sailed from San Francisco for Manila June 5, 1909, and arrived in Manila July 2, 1909. He was under examination for appointment in the Medical Corps July 3 to 9, 1909. From this record it does not appear that Dr. Kress was at any time under any unfavorable condition in regard to his examination and the statements attributed to Dr. Kress in Senate Report No. 818 are not borne out by the records.

"On Jan. 4, 1916, a similar bill was introduced in the House, and was reported Aug. 29, 1916, with amendments, and committed to the Committee of the Whole House. I strongly recommend that it do not pass."

GROUP FIRING OF SHIPS.

In discussing the building program of the U.S. Navy in London, Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge made the following statement as to the control of gun fire which he seemed to use as an argument against the increase in the size of warships. Admiral Bridge said: "The possibility of fire control of ships in groups does away with the supposed necessity of putting very heavy guns in large numbers in particular ships, thus enormously increasing displacements and offering, consequently, an easier target for the torpedo. My point is the well recognized one that what is to be effected in a fight is the concentrated volume of fire, which is said to be possible now without the close concentration of the guns themselves.

"Coming to the lesson of the battle of Jutland, the most striking result to my mind was that the guns and not the torpedoes were, generally speaking, the weapons that told. It is also of remarkable interest to note the considerable period during which our ships were in action without being seriously damaged by the German fire,

which seems to confirm Admiral Farragut's dictum that the best armor is the return fire."

SITE FOR GOVERNMENT ARMOR PLANT.

The board of U.S. Navy officers charged with the work of selecting a site for the \$11,000,000 government armor plate plant has no scarcity of applicants from representatives of various cities, who each insists that his particular place is the best. The board, which consists of Secretary of the Navy Daniels, Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt, Admiral W. S. Benson, Chief of Naval Operations, and Rear Admiral Joseph Strauss, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, was besieged with spokesmen from numerous cities at its session on Sept. 13. Most of the important large cities of the East and South had committees urging their advantages. More than 300 representatives were on hand, and they so crowded the office of Secretary Daniels that it was difficult to conduct the hearing in comfort. Chief among the claims urged were those of New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Richmond, Norfolk, Birmingham and Raleigh. Very strong arguments were made in behalf of a number of other cities.

Sessions of the board on Sept. 14 and 15 were to close the hearings for the present. It was stated that the board had decided to visit a majority of the sites proposed before deciding the question of the location of an armor plant. The law provides that the plant must be selected "with special reference to safety in time of war," and failure to meet this requirement will make many possible sites unavailable. Other important considerations are availability of raw material, transportation facilities, cost of land and condition of labor market. It may be three to six months before a decision can be reached.

In all, the claims of 125 localities were presented at the first session, and there were more to come. The various city delegations were heard in the alphabetical order of their states. The bids were submitted by briefs, correspondence or orally, and all will be duly considered by the board. Beginning at 9:30 o'clock the board heard one delegation after another on the merits of their respective communities. Later they will read a great stack of briefs, brought or sent, from various cities. Among the advocates present were a number of members of Congress. Competing with the free sites offered by most cities seeking the plant are many private owners of land who wish to sell their property to the Government. Inland cities argue their safety from outside attack in case of war, and seaboard cities urge their accessibility to the shipbuilding concerns. Questions considered by the board include power availability, proximity to fuel and to raw material, and transportation facilities.

Following are résumés of a few of the arguments made by the cities which want the plant: Philadelphia—Land already owned by the Government adjoining League Island Navy Yard sufficient for a site. Labor market, availability of material, rail and water transportation surpassed by no other place. Proximity of navy yard places construction facilities at hand, which will reduce building cost. Fact that the three armor plate plants of the United States are in Pennsylvania shows wisdom of establishing government plant there, since all questions under consideration by General Board were decided in Pennsylvania's favor by the three private concerns.

Richmond, Va.—Proximity to cheap and abundant raw material shown in Richmond's annual shipments to Pennsylvania districts of heavy melting scrap. Is nearest seaboard city to geographical centre of Appalachian iron and coal zones. Adequate transportation facilities in sheltered deep waters, six trunk lines reaching within twenty-four hours all shipping centers on Atlantic coast. Richmond is within easy access to Indian Head testing grounds, and has large available labor supplies. Granite foundation can be reached on water front within ten to twenty feet of surface. The Richmond "defense line" is strongest on Atlantic seaboard tested in actual warfare.

Baltimore—Is one of seven cities of the world which have thirty-five-foot channel to sea water. Of all places in country on deep water is one in no danger of ever being reached by hostile warships, being guarded by Chesapeake Cape forts, Fort Monroe and by 200 miles of intervening water. Harbor safe from storm and tidal wave. Three great railroad trunk lines afford ample land transportation facilities. Three tracts of land on the waterfront already are owned by the Government. Baltimore is 125 miles nearer than New York and ninety miles nearer than Philadelphia to Allegheny coal and iron fields. Is close to Washington and the Naval Academy, offers unsurpassed labor market and cheap rents. Evidence of advantages is given in Bethlehem Steel Company's construction of a \$40,000,000 steel mill and shipbuilding plant.

One offer was to sell Breaker Island, situated in the Hudson River, three miles from Troy. It covers 175 acres. It was argued that it would be advantageous to place the plant on this island because it would be within a mile of the Government's arsenal at Watervliet, that armor manufactured there would not be affected by salt air in the course of manufacture, and that it could be shipped down the Hudson. The inland position of Breaker Island made it safe from attack by an enemy.

Middlesboro, Ky., is one of the inland localities that has submitted a brief in support of the claim that it is "the logical and ideal location" for the armor plate plant, by reason of the topography of the surrounding country, together with the natural advantages enjoyed. Middlesboro's claim is presented in a pamphlet by F. S. Lee, a consulting engineer. The city is located in Bell county, Ky., in the extreme southeastern corner of the state, two and one-half miles west of the historic Cumberland Gap, in the Cumberland range of the Appalachian mountain system, and has a population of 8,500. The salient features of the surface are a nearly level plain with a series of low hills surrounding and rising from the plain. Across the plain Yellow Creek and Little Yellow Creek meander sluggishly.

The mountains completely surround the Middlesboro basin, except in two places, both susceptible of fortification, it is stated, so that a small detachment could hold them against vastly superior numbers. The general elevation of the basin is 1,140 feet. The encompassing mountains rise to elevations of 2,500 to 3,100 feet. In 1866 Scotch and English capitalists, having heard of vast and untouched timber tracts and coal, iron and limestone deposits, came to Middlesboro and later purchased 86,000 acres of land. A blast furnace plant now in operation is proposed as a basis for an armor plate plant. The nearest iron ore mine is five miles away, and within a radius of ten miles are twenty coal companies engaged in mining and shipping bituminous coal. Their total

rated daily capacity is 11,000 short tons. Within fifty miles are seventy coal operations with a total rated daily capacity of 35,000 short tons.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WAR IN EUROPE.

(Summarized from the reports Sept. 7-14.)

THE WESTERN THEATER OF WAR.

As the battle of the Somme progresses the morale and efficiency of the French troops increase. When this great offensive began on July 1 it was hailed as England's long awaited day when the Kitchener armies should relieve the deadly pressure at Verdun. That relief was achieved, but the miracle of the Somme has been the magnificent part played there by the French, who had been thought to be nearly exhausted.

While the British have fought magnificently, their fresh armies have not equalled in vitality or brilliant achievement the offensive developed by the war-worn French veterans of two long years of hard fighting.

France, having astonished the world by unsuspected qualities in a long defensive campaign, now demonstrates anew the superb quality of the French soldier when attacking.

Both British and French continue to gain ground north and south of the Somme and seem to have comparatively little difficulty in holding all the ground gained. Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria has been appointed to full command of the German armies on the Somme.

North of the Somme the British on the night of Sept. 7 were heavily engaged in hand-to-hand fighting when the Germans counter-attacked in Leuze Wood, and at the same time the French withstood a powerful effort to dislodge them at Hospital Farm. A stubborn battle continued at Ginchy.

On Sept. 12 the French infantry developed an attack on a front of four miles from the region of Combles to the Somme and in half an hour took an entire first line of German trenches. Meanwhile another French force carried a system of trenches along the Bapaume-Peronne road, which runs north and south to the east of Combles; 1,500 prisoners were taken in this very successful advance just to the east of Forest, where the French won their brilliant victory of last week.

In this new surge forward the French took all of Marrières Wood and the trench system from the southern outskirts of Rancourt to the district south of Bouchavesnes. The success cut the communications of Combles to the south and made the town a dangerous salient in the German lines. To the south the French lines reached Slope 76, west of Feuillaucourt.

On Sept. 13, renewing the attack with even greater spirit, the French captured Bouchavesnes and the Abbé Wood Farm, 650 yards east of the Bapaume-Peronne road. Also they stormed a strongly organized trench system south of Le Prieux Farm, which is on the country road toward the southeast from Combles and a little more than a mile away.

The overwhelming efficiency of the French artillery is said to be increasing with each new offensive movement. In the two days' fighting the French captured 2,300 prisoners, ten cannon and forty machine guns. The Germans made great efforts to retake the Abbé Wood Farm position, and indeed did actually regain it, only to be again dispossessed when the French came back in a renewed assault. Several German attacks upon Hill 76, east of Cléry, led to close fighting, but the French held their ground.

South of the Somme on Sept. 7 the Germans debouched from the village of Horgny and delivered several attacks upon the new French positions southwest of Belloy-en-Santerre and south of Barleux. These attacks all broke down before the defensive curtain of fire without reaching the trenches; 400 German prisoners were taken in the fighting on the previous day in this sector. In the fighting on the 7th fifty more prisoners were taken in a trench which the French captured east of Denicourt.

On the 8th renewed French attacks made additional progress in the village of Vermandovillers and fifty German soldiers were captured. The Germans launched four massed attacks after intense artillery preparation between Vermandovillers and Chaules. All were repulsed and the French took 200 additional prisoners. The next day the French lines were pushed into a small wood east of Belloy-en-Santerre, and some fresh progress was made in the sector east of Denicourt.

On Sept. 9 the Germans, using jets of liquid flame, attacked and gained a footing in some of the new French trenches in the sector Belloy-en-Santerre and Barleux. The temporary advantage was lost when the French counter-attacked and recovered the ground with four machine guns taken from the Germans.

There was sharp fighting with grenades after a severe bombardment southwest of Berny, east of Denicourt and south of Vermandovillers, but the German attacks made no progress at any of these points. On Sept. 11 the troops of the Kaiser assailed the French lines from Berny to south of Chaules, frequently using liquid fire, but were unable to dislodge Foch's men except from a few houses in Berny, where fifty French soldiers were captured.

At Verdun, on the east side of the Meuse, the French held the positions seized last week, and on the 7th stormed an entire front line trench between Vaux-Chapitre Wood and Chenois on a front of 1,500 meters. They took 280 prisoners and ten machine guns. The Germans repulsed repeated attacks against Thiaumont Work. On the 8th strong efforts to retake the trenches lost in the Vaux-Chapitre sector after a temporary success were defeated, and the French took a hundred more prisoners and a number of machine guns.

The next day French infantry stormed a section of trenches east of Fleury, before Douaumont, and captured two officers, 200 men and several machine guns. North-east of Fort Souville the Germans recaptured some ground recently lost, but a strong attack east of Fleury on Sept. 13 made no progress, and seventy German prisoners were taken.

In connection with the battle of the Somme the air services of all of the combatants are constantly engaged and the losses on all sides are very heavy. It is apparent, however, that the Allied air fleets have the whip hand and are contributing largely to the success of the armies by controlling the reconnaissance and raiding the German lines of communication.

THE EASTERN THEATER OF WAR.

On the Kovel front on Sept. 8, after a fierce bombardment, the Germans attacked in the region of Velitsk, but were unable to break through the Russian defense. The next day the Russians were defeated when they made several attacks near Stara Czerwizozze, on the Stokhod. This town is about forty miles northeast of Kovel, and it is apparent that the Russians have made

no progress in recent weeks in the attacks toward Kovel and Vladimir-Volynsky. On Sept. 11 the Russians renewed their attacks on the lower Stokhod, but suffered another repulse with severe losses when the attacks, made with dense masses of troops, came under heavy fire.

In Galicia the Russians have carried forward their attack on Halicz, the important town sixty miles south-east of Lemberg. The railway lines between Halicz and Semikovitze and Wodniki were taken and 5,645 prisoners captured. The Russians bombarded Halicz, which was partly burned, and captured 5,645 German, Austrian and Turkish prisoners, but their effort to encircle the town from the north by an attack at Bursztyn (twelve miles north of Halicz) was defeated by Gen. Count von Bothmer's clever defense.

In the direction of Brzezany, twenty-five miles north of Halicz, a hard battle has been in progress. General Tcherbatcheff's Russians stormed a series of fortified positions and reached the River Narainoka, a tributary of the Gnita Lipa, but attacks against German positions on the Ziota Lipa on Sept. 8 were defeated with heavy loss. When the battle southeast of Brzezany was renewed on Sept. 9 the Russians suffered another repulse, chiefly at the hands of Ottoman troops, who captured 1,000 Russian prisoners and five machine guns.

In the Carpathians, near Fundul Moldava, the Austrians repulsed a number of attacks, and other Russian efforts failed southwest of Shypot; but on Sept. 10 the Austrians lost positions on the heights of Cibo Valley after a series of assaults. On Sept. 11 the Russians carried several heights in the Bialy-Cheremosh region, near the Bukovina frontier, and captured Kapul Mountain, to the south, with nearly 1,000 prisoners, seven machine guns, three trench mortars and a searchlight. In a counter-attack on Cimbroslowak the Austrians succeeded in capturing 170 prisoners.

In a battle at Dorna Watro, in southern Bukovina, a combined Russian and Rumanian force suffered a defeat, but a threatened enveloping movement compelled the Austrians to fall back to the heights west of Ohla Toplitz.

On Sept. 13 the Russians delivered a simultaneous attack along the front between Smotrych and the Golden Bystritsa. All of the attacks were repulsed with heavy loss by the Teuton troops of General von Contas. Smotrych is southwest of Zabye.

In the northern regions Russian outposts succeeded in crossing to the western bank of the Dvina, where they captured some trenches north of Dvinsk on Sept. 7. The surprising feature of this news was that these detachments held their ground successfully against the counter-attacks of the following day.

THE BALKAN THEATER OF WAR.

In this field we find now the only place in all the world where the Germans are on the offensive, and even here in the Dobruja it is an active defense rather than a real attack. The invasion of Rumania's eastern province by the combined German and Bulgarian forces has undoubtedly retarded the advance of Rumania into Transylvania. It remains to be seen whether the hard pressed Teutons are still capable of developing an attack intended to repeat in Rumania what happened last year in Serbia. It must be admitted that their successes this week along the Danube have been important and have inflicted very serious losses upon the Rumanians.

The announcement of Sept. 8 that the Bulgar-German army had taken the entire fortress of Tutrankan, on the south bank of the Danube, with 20,000 men and over a hundred cannon, followed closely upon the news of the previous day that a number of the defensive positions had been stormed. The garrison was prevented from retreating across the Danube by a severe artillery fire, which offered only this alternative, surrender or annihilation. The Rumanian reports admit that the garrison suffered heavy losses in the battle preceding the loss of this position. Bulgarian and Turkish troops defeated a Russian and Rumanian army north of Dobric (Rumania) and won a hard fought six-hour battle at Kuribunar, where 700 Rumanians were captured and 600 bodies were counted on the field. The Rumanian ports of Kavarna and Balchik were captured by the Teuton forces. On Sept. 10 the Teuton armies captured another Rumanian fortress at Silistra, on the Danube, twenty-five miles east of Tutrankan. The fall of Silistra followed a Rumanian defeat at Sarsanlar.

On the north and northwestern frontier of Rumania the troops of that nation took Gyergyko-Ditro-Oroava Pass and captured seven cannon, several machine guns, searchlights, etc.

In Transylvania the Rumanian army has pushed on to the region of Harghita, which is fifty miles north of Kronstadt and twenty-five miles west of the Rumanian border. A battle fought along both sides of the Petroseny-Hatzeg road led to a Rumanian retreat of two and a half miles, but subsequent pressure on the right wing compelled the Austrians to return to their original positions. Rumanian troops won small battles at Helimbar and in Streitbar Valley, capturing over 400 Austrian prisoners.

In Albania there has been some fighting along the Voyusa, where Italian advance guard patrols were compelled to fall back. The Italian troops recently landed at Saloniki were engaged on the 15th in the direction of Duktova, near the Struma, where thirty of them were captured by the Bulgars.

In Macedonia a Greek force under Colonel Christodoulos from the garrison at Seres was said to have seized two of the forts at Kavala, on the Aegean Sea. This is the port captured by the Bulgarians a fortnight ago. Later accounts announce that the Bulgars turned all of the fortifications at Kavala back to the Greeks when Allied warships arrived off the port.

On the Struma front British raiding parties have been active in feeling out the Bulgar positions. Near the coast the fire of Bulgar batteries was beaten down by the guns of a British cruiser. On Sept. 10 British troops crossed the Struma near Lake Tahinov and occupied three villages, Oraormar, Upper and Lower Gudeli. On Sept. 12 they captured the village of Nevoljen by assault and seized some trenches at Nechore, but on the 13th the British were withdrawn and these villages abandoned after the British had lost seven officers and 100 men killed and over 100 captured.

Fighting continues south and southwest of Lake Ostrovo, where a Bulgarian attack on Sept. 12 was repulsed with heavy loss, and the Serbs claim to have gained ground in a battle on the following day.

THE SOUTHERN THEATER OF WAR.

In the Tyrol artillery duels have increased the intensity of the fire and there has been a hard battle about the summit of Forame, in the Ruffredo region. Taken by storm by the Italians last week, the Austrians claim and the Italians deny that it was recaptured in the later fighting. On Sept. 10-12 the attacks of several Italian battalions were repulsed on the Monte Spil-Monte Testa sector. An attempt against Monte Maio also failed. In the Pasubio region Austrian trenches were pene-

trated at several places, but part of the ground was recaptured with sixty-eight Italian prisoners. Austrian attacks on Sept. 12 in the region of Vall d'Arsa and the Upper Posina Valley made no progress. On Sept. 13 Italian Alpine troops gained a position of considerable importance north of Falzarego, commanding the Travenanzes Pass.

There has been little activity along the Isonzo, although at Dolje, in the Tolmino sector, the Austrians made some unsuccessful grenade attacks. Skirmishes occurred on Monte Nero.

THE MORE REMOTE THEATERS OF WAR.

In Armenia, in the region west of Erzingan, a stubborn battle lasted for some days about Ognott, where the Russians took 250 prisoners and several guns, but later suffered reverses in which the Turks recaptured all of their former positions.

On Sept. 12 Russian troops took the pyramidal mountain south of the village of Pirdjani and seized the heights on the left bank of the River Masladaraki. Snow is falling in the Caucasus, so that the summer campaign in these high regions is approaching an end.

In Persia the Russians defeated a Turkish force in the region of Sakiz and captured the town of Bana. On the frontier the Russians were forced back and the Turks occupied the heights south of Deobende.

In Egypt British aeroplanes attacked a Turkish position at El Arish, ninety miles east of the Suez Canal. Turkish aeroplanes rose in defense of the aerodrome, but the British machines returned unharmed.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The U.S.S. Cleveland was placed in ordinary at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., Sept. 11, 1916.

A corrected list of officers and vessels comprising the Sixth Division of the Submarine Force of the Atlantic Fleet is as follows: Lieut. Comdr. Frank L. Pinney, commander; Ozark (tender), Lieut. Leslie E. Bratton; L-9 (submarine), Lieut. Percy T. Wright; L-10 (submarine), Lieut. James C. Van de Carr; and L-11 (submarine), Lieut. Worrall R. Carver.

Naval Constr. William Du Bose, U.S.N., fleet naval constructor of the Atlantic Fleet, left Sept. 11 for San Domingo, where he will conduct an examination of the wreck of the Memphis. Preliminary accounts indicate that the bottom has been knocked out of the Memphis and that it will be impossible to raise her. A gasoline engine and dynamo for a small lighting plant have been shipped to the Memphis to furnish light for a force that will go to work on the hulk.

The hospital ship Solace, with eight dead and many injured aboard from the wreck of the U.S. cruiser Memphis, at Santo Domingo, Aug. 29, reached the navy yard, Washington, Sept. 9. There were in all a hundred patients on board, most of them injured on board the Memphis. The patients were transferred to the Naval Hospital for treatment. The dead aboard the Solace were G. W. Rudd, Minneapolis, Pa.; W. Copius, Hempstead, N.Y.; L. I. Crosier, Mariensville, Pa.; A. J. Anderson, Philadelphia; W. L. Plank, Trenton, N.J.; A. H. Porter, Parker's Landing, Pa.; E. J. Quinn, Brooklyn, and J. H. Townsend, Wilmington, Del. Five of the above named dead were buried in Arlington National Cemetery with military honors on Sept. 11. They were E. J. Quinn, L. I. Crosier, James H. Townsend, Arthur H. Porter and one unidentified bluejacket. A despatch to the Navy Department from Rear Admiral Pond, commander of the cruiser force in Dominican waters, was received at Washington Sept. 8, saying that of the men drowned when the armored cruiser Memphis sank four were the crew of one of the ship's motor launches, sent to bring off a recreation and baseball party. A petty officer was also drowned. Twenty members of the recreation party were drowned. The ship's first steamer and another motor launch were ordered to put to sea, but during the night got close to shore and were swamped. Two of the crew of this steamer were drowned and four were saved. Three of the men on the sailing launch were drowned and two rescued.

During her standardization trials off the Rockland (Me.) course last week the torpedoboat Davis, it is reported, made a top speed run at the rate of 32.78 knots, with an average high speed run of 31.77 knots, according to the figures given out by her officers Sept. 9. These marks are in excess of contract requirements, which call for a high speed of thirty knots. After finishing her speed trials the Davis put to sea for a four-hour run at full power, on which she averaged 30.32 knots.

Unofficial reports concerning recent gunnery practice of vessels of the Atlantic Fleet in Tangier Sound state that the Oklahoma and Pennsylvania hit a target at a range of 20,000 yards, establishing a new record in American gunnery, it is claimed. It is said that the Pennsylvania scored five hits at 20,000 yards out of twelve shots. The target was the sunken hull of the San Marcos, formerly the battleship Texas, which lies partly submerged off Tangier Sound, in Chesapeake Bay. Vice Admiral Beatty, of the British navy, in his report of the battle of Jutland, sent from the Lion, states that the Fifth British Battle Squadron opened fire on German warships at 20,000 yards.

The scout patrol squadron of the Second Naval District, composed of yachtsmen in command of Commodore Stuart Davis, with Lieut. William D. Puleston, U.S.N., as adviser, returned to Newport, R.I., Sept. 11, after maneuvers at sea for a week. One of the last exercises was the defense of Buzzards Bay, in which the little motor boats kept the larger destroyers busy. During the week there was not a single accident on board the fourteen motor boats. Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, U.S.N., reviewed the boats in Narragansett Bay Sept. 12.

Yachtsmen of the Horseshoe Harbor Yacht Club, of Larchmont, N.Y., had a naval battle of their own on the night of Sept. 9, in which six improvised battleships took part. Three of them constituted the attacking fleet and the others the defending forces. The ships, which were manned by Messrs. Towle, Lang, Bruce and half a dozen other junior members of the club, were built of cardboard mounted on canoes, and in the moonlight they closely resembled, in miniature, the fighting craft they were supposed to be. The firing was done with roman candles, and the battle, which lasted fifteen minutes, resulted in a victory for the defenders.

The U.S. armored cruiser North Carolina, Capt. Mark I. Bristol, used as an aviation training ship, was at Marblehead, Mass., Sept. 11, to witness tests of the new Burgess hydroaeroplane designed for the training of Navy aviators. The tests were made by aviator Ellwood Dougherty, formerly instructor of aviation in the Italian navy, with aviator Clifford L. Webster in the passenger's seat. A climb of 3,000 feet in fifteen minutes and a speed of between sixty-five and seventy miles an hour, it is reported, were attained. Captain Bristol expressed himself as greatly pleased with the performances. Two

of the new craft will probably be taken out by the North Carolina, while four others are to be shipped to the Naval Aeronautic Station at Pensacola. The design is a tractor, the first ever used by the U.S. Navy, while the power plant consists of a Hall-Scott motor of 120 horsepower.

The U.S.S. Des Moines, Comdr. John R. Y. Blakely, which at last accounts was at Barcelona, Spain, left Sept. 13 for Alexandria and will proceed to Jaffa to transport the medical supplies sent by the Joint Distribution Committee for Jewish War Relief for the hospitals in Palestine. Through the courtesy of the Secretary of the Navy, permission has been granted for the Des Moines to take aboard at Jaffa the wives and children of American citizens who desire to leave the country and come to the United States. The passage from Jaffa to Alexandria occupies about thirty-six hours. All Americans who wish to have their families leave Palestine on the committee in New York city, says, should send the necessary evidence of their citizenship to Albert Lucas, secretary of the Joint Distribution Committee, 50 Pine street, New York city. In addition to the citizenship papers, it will be necessary to state where the husband was born, and, if naturalized, when and where, and the correct name of the mother and the children with their ages.

The ninth session of the Naval Pay Officers' School, with P.A. Paymr. Omar D. Conger, U.S.N., in charge, opened on Sept. 15 and will continue for one month, the course during the session being confined to the instruction of the following officers of the Pay Corps of the Naval Militia in their duties in connection with the custody of and accounting for government property: Asst. Paymr. George S. McGee, California; P.A. Paymr. M. R. Tipton, California; Asst. Paymr. Finley, District of Columbia; P.A. Paymr. Farther, Florida; P.A. Paymr. C. A. Spoerer, Illinois; Paymr. H. S. Meighan, Louisiana; P.A. Paymr. H. S. Davis, Maine; Asst. Paymr. W. T. Tenbrook, Minnesota; P.A. Paymr. V. J. Wilcox, New Jersey; P.A. Paymr. A. F. Wayne, New Jersey; Paymr. C. P. Crissey, New York; P.A. Paymr. F. M. Douglass, Texas; Asst. Paymr. E. Y. Armstrong, Washington; Paymr. C. D. Bishop, Hawaii.

The German Admiralty on Sept. 12 issued a statement which said: "Prussian seaplanes have attacked Russian sea forces off Constanza and the coast to the south. Hits on one battleship, one submarine and several destroyers were observed. All the seaplanes returned unharmed. On the evening of Sept. 12 several naval aeroplanes attacked the enemy's sea force in the Gulf of Riga. Several hits were obtained, and one of the enemy destroyers sank immediately. In spite of heavy shelling all the aeroplanes returned safely."

When the Italian dreadnought Leonardo da Vinci caught fire and blew up in the harbor of Taranto on Aug. 2, twenty-one officers and 227 men perished in the fire and explosion. The Italian Admiralty on Sept. 11 announced that the official investigation shows that the disaster was not due to faulty ammunition nor to a criminal cause from without the ship. The Minister of Marine nominated a superior committee of inquiry with the fullest powers, presided over by Admiral Canevaro. Another technical committee will consider the best means of refloating and repairing the warship.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Sept. 8, 1916.

Mrs. W. S. Grant entertained at cards Wednesday, honoring Mrs. Gordon R. Catts, guest of her parents, Col. and Mrs. W. S. Scott. The guests included Mesdames Sterling, Austin, Johnson, Saunders, Case, Mayo, Metcalfe, Wickelsham, Bristol, Scott, Fitzhugh Lee and Griffith. On Monday Major and Mrs. Metcalfe gave a dinner, honoring Major and Mrs. Tiler, Capt. and Mrs. Phillips, Capt. and Mrs. Ellis, Mrs. Pife and Dr. Vaughan.

Lieut. and Mrs. C. D. Lang, guests at the Hutchins, have moved into their quarters at Fort Sam Houston. Gen. Henry A. Greene, commanding Provisional Division, motored to Land's Park on Tuesday to observe the Wisconsin brigade in camp. He was accompanied by several members of his staff. At noon they were entertained at dinner by Mr. and Mrs. Land.

The military dance given by the Knights of Columbus on Wednesday evening for more than 100 soldiers from camp and post was voted a most novel and interesting affair. Mrs. Paul C. Raborg left Friday for Brownsville, where she goes to visit Lieutenant Raborg, aid to General Parker. Mrs. R. M. Bailey left Friday for a visit with her parents in Atlanta.

Mrs. Matt C. Bristol gave an informal tea on Friday to meet the ladies of the 16th Cavalry. Assisting Mrs. Bristol were Mrs. James Parker and Mrs. W. S. Scott, serving in the dining room, and Mrs. W. S. Grant, Mrs. H. D. Johnston, Mrs. Gordon Catts and Mrs. Rives. On Friday Major and Mrs. Peter E. Marquart entertained at dinner for Major and Mrs. Orrin R. Wolfe, Capt. and Mrs. Ellis and Lieut. and Mrs. Sanger. At bridge Mrs. Ellis and Mrs. Sanger won prizes.

The 2d Illinois Infantry left Sunday for Springfield. Their departure and that of the 1st Infantry, which will leave Monday, leaves the division at Camp Cecil A. Lyon two regiments shy. They will be replaced by the 1st and 2d Kansas Infantry, from Eagle Pass. General Funston gave a dinner at the Menard Hotel on Monday in honor of Gen. H. A. Greene, who has assumed command of Camp Cecil A. Lyon. Guests included General Richardson, Wisconsin brigade; General Hill, Illinois brigade; Col. R. B. Slocum, M. H. Barnum, Omar Bundy, Majors Conklin, Brown, Connor, Rethers, Wolfe, Adams, Captains Drum and Lee, Harry Land and Mayor Brown. Among others entertained or entertaining at other tables the same evening were Col. Julius A. Penn, Major and Mrs. Harry E. Wilkins, Miss Margaret Wilkins, Col. Jesse McEl Carter and Lucian G. Berry and Mesdames W. S. Grant and F. L. Case. Uncle Sam's first Army movement in automobiles, 2,000 men transported nearly 200 miles in less than thirty-two hours' actual running time, came to an end at Camp Cecil A. Lyon on Friday morning, when the 132 trucks from Eagle Pass arrived. The trucks bore the men and the equipment of the 1st and 2d Kansas Infantry regiments, en route from Eagle Pass. Capt. Harry A. Hegeman is in charge of the four companies of motor trucks. Each company consists of thirty-three trucks. Of these, thirty were used for the transportation of the men, each one seating twenty, the remaining three carrying field equipment and kitchens. Should it be necessary to move larger numbers for shorter distances, thirty-five men can stand in one of the trucks. The cost of the experiment is to be tabulated, so that the figures may be compared with a like movement by railroad. It is thought that the motor truck method will prove to be considerably cheaper.

Lieut. and Mrs. R. W. Paine are guests at the St. Anthony. Major and Mrs. Harry E. Wilkins entertained at dinner on Wednesday for Colonel Penn and Major and Mrs. A. C. Dalton. Major and Mrs. Sterling P. Adams and Miss Laura Virginia Adams returned last evening from Eagle Pass, where they attended the Pritchard-Blesse wedding, Miss Adams having been one of the bridesmaids.

The Headquarters baseball team had small trouble winning from the reorganized Drovers on Monday afternoon on the former's diamond, 13 to 1. The winners slammed the ball all over the lot. The Drovers could not do anything with

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Howard while he was on the strip, and Pendleton also pitched good ball the last few innings.

THE NAVY.

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate Sept. 7, 1916.

Col. Charles H. Lauchheimer, adjutant and inspector, to be the adjutant and inspector of the Marine Corps, with rank of brigadier general from Aug. 29, 1916.

Col. George Richards, paymaster, to be the paymaster of the Marine Corps, with rank of brigadier general, from Aug. 29, 1916.

Col. Charles L. McCawley, Q.M., to be the quartermaster of the Marine Corps, with rank of brigadier general, from Aug. 29, 1916.

C.M.O. 21, JULY 22, 1916, NAVY DEPT.

Publishes the proceedings of the G.C.M. in the case of Chief Btsn. Herman M. Anderson, U.S.N., tried on May 29, 1916, on board the U.S.S. Brooklyn at Shanghai, China, and found guilty of the following charge, the specification of which was "proved by plea." Charge: Drunkenness (one specification). The court sentenced him to be restricted to his ship or station for a period of three months and to lose one-half of sea-duty pay for a period of one year.

The convening authority on May 31, 1916, returned the record of proceedings to the court and ordered the G.C.M. to reconvene for the purpose of reconsidering its sentence, as, in the opinion of the commander-in-chief, the sentence was inadequate to the offense found proved.

Sentence in Revision.

The court in revision decided to revoke its former sentence and to substitute therefor the following: "To be restricted to his ship or station for a period of three months and to lose \$100 per month of his pay for a period of twelve months."

Again Returned for Revision.

The convening authority, after reviewing the record in revision, on June 7, 1916, again returned the record to the court, inviting attention to the fact that the sea-duty pay of the accused was \$2,618 per year and that the sentence adjudged by the court in revision was less than that originally adjudged and previously stated to be inadequate, and directing the court to reconvene for a reconsideration of its sentence in revision.

Sentence in Revision.

The court in revision decided to revoke its former sentence and to substitute therefor the following: "To be restricted to his ship or station for a period of three months and to lose \$109.09 per month of his pay for a period of twelve months."

Action of Convening Authority.

The convening authority on June 15, 1916, noted that in awarding its final sentence the court changed the form but not the substance of its original sentence, and that, attention having twice been called to the inadequacy of the sentence, the court entirely failed to realize its responsibilities to the naval service, and, subject to these remarks, approved the proceedings and findings and, in order that the accused might not entirely escape punishment, approved the sentence, and directed that Chief Boatswain Anderson be released from arrest and restored to duty.

Action of the Secretary of the Navy.

The Department concurs in the remarks of the convening authority relative to the inadequacy of the sentence adjudged in this case. The record of the accused, which was before the court, shows that he has been tried and convicted by general court-martial on two previous occasions for similar offenses involving drunkenness. The Department therefore feels that to permit Chief Boatswain Anderson to continue in the service as a commissioned officer is adverse to the interests of justice and discipline, and that the action of the court in this case has resulted in a miscarriage of justice.

LATE MOVEMENTS OF NAVAL VESSELS.

The following are movements of vessels of the Navy later than those given of the same vessels in the complete table published elsewhere in this issue:

Denham and Winslow, sailed Sept. 14 from Hampton Roads for Southern Drill Grounds.

Celtic, sailed Sept. 14 from Guantanamo for Southern Drill Grounds.

Cushing and Duncan, arrived at Boston Sept. 14.

Denver, sailed from La Paz, Mexico, Sept. 14, for San Francisco.

Ericsson, Jenkins, Melville, Lebanon, Patuxent and Yankton, arrived at Southern Drill Grounds Sept. 14.

Whipple, arrived Sept. 14 at San Diego.

Sylph, arrived at New London Sept. 14.

Solace, arrived at Hampton Roads Sept. 14.

New Orleans, sailed from Astoria Sept. 14 for Bremerton.

Glacier, sailed from Topolobampo Sept. 15 for Mazatlan.

Pittsburgh, arrived Sept. 15 at Acapulco.

Nero, sailed from Guaymas for La Paz, Mexico, Sept. 11.

Chattanooga, sailed from Balboa for Corinto, Nicaragua, Sept. 12.

Nanshan, arrived at Tiburon, Cal., Sept. 12.

Sacramento, sailed from Guantanamo for Bluefields, Nicaragua, Sept. 12.

Sampson, arrived at Fort Pond Bay, R.I., Sept. 12.

Whipple, sailed from La Paz, Mexico, for San Diego, Cal., Sept. 12.

Sylph, arrived at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y., Sept. 12, en route to New London, Conn.

Castine, arrived at Santo Domingo City, S.D., Sept. 12.

Yorktown, sailed from San Diego for La Paz, Mexico, Sept. 12.

Flusser, sailed from Iona Island, N.Y., for Southern Drill Grounds Sept. 12.

Cushing and Duncan, sailed from Southern Drill Grounds for Boston Sept. 13.

Des Moines, arrived at Algiers, Algeria, Sept. 13.

Dolphin, arrived off Hampton Roads, Va., Sept. 13.

Celtic, arrived at Guantanamo, Cuba, Sept. 13.

Glacier, sailed from Guaymas for Topolobampo, Mexico, Sept. 13.

Oklahoma, arrived at Hampton Roads, Va., Sept. 13.

Cyclops and Winslow, arrived on Southern Drill Grounds Sept. 13.

Kentucky, arrived at Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 13.

Macdonough and L-4, arrived at Boston Sept. 13.

Maine, arrived at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y., Sept. 13.

Mayflower, arrived at Sandy Hook, N.J., Sept. 13.

Monaghan, Smith and Sterett, sailed from Boston for Southern Drill Grounds Sept. 13.

Neptune, sailed from Sanchez, S.D., for Norfolk, Va., Sept. 13.

New Orleans, sailed from Bremerton for Astoria Sept. 13.

Nicholson, sailed from New York for Southern Drill Grounds Sept. 13.

Pittsburgh, sailed from Manzanillo for Acapulco, Mexico, Sept. 13.

Worden, sailed from Newport for Block Island, R.I., Sept. 13.

Solace, sailed from Washington, D.C., for Hampton Roads, Va., Sept. 14.

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Nicholson, arrived at Hampton Roads, Va., Sept. 14.
Pennsylvania, arrived at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.,
Sept. 14.

NAVY GAZETTE.

SEPT. 7.—Comdr. W. P. Scott detached command Marietta;
to Office of Naval Operations, Navy Department.
Lieut. Comdr. E. C. S. Parker detached command Caesar;
to home and wait orders.
Lieut. (J.G.) Haller Belt detached works Bausch and Lomb
Optical Co., Rochester, N.Y., Sept. 8, 1916; to temporary duty
works Sperry Gyroscope Co., Brooklyn, N.Y.
Ensign R. De S. Horn detached Marietta; to Arkansas.
P.A. Surg. G. W. Shepard to receiving ship at Norfolk, Va.,
Sept. 25, 1916.
Act. Asst. Surg. W. M. Dunn appointed from Aug. 25, 1916.
Chief Bttn. N. A. Johnson detached Severn; to navy yard,
Norfolk, Va.
Chief Bttn. H. N. Huxford detached command Lebanon;
to navy yard, Washington, D.C.
Chief Bttn. Christian Crone detached navy yard, Norfolk,
Va., Sept. 30, 1916; to command Lebanon.
Chief Bttn. F. W. Metters detached command Navajo;
to home and wait orders.
Chief Corp. L. A. Maaske to navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.,
Sept. 18, 1916.

SEPT. 8.—Admiral W. S. Benson commissioned from Aug.
29, 1916.
Lieut. G. C. Pegram detached San Diego; to command Hull.
Lieut. W. W. Bradley detached Hull; to San Diego.
Lieut. (J.G.) J. A. Byers detached Stewart; to Oregon.
Lieut. (J.G.) R. A. Hall detached Paul Jones; to Oregon.
Lieut. (J.G.) S. B. Robinson detached Whipple; to Oregon.
Lieut. (J.G.) R. T. Young detached Naval Aeronautic Sta-
tion, Pensacola, Fla.; to works Curtiss Aeroplane Co., Buffalo,
N.Y.
Lieut. (J.G.) Wadleigh Capehart detached inspector of aero-
nautic material, Boston, Mass.; to works of Curtiss Aeroplane
Co., Buffalo, N.Y.
Ensign August Schulze detached Cleveland; to Oregon.
Ensigns C. E. Rosendahl and H. F. Floyd detached Cleve-
land; to West Virginia.
P.A. Surg. M. A. Stuart to navy yard, Norfolk, Va., Sept. 25.
P.A. Surg. J. A. Biello detached Naval Recruiting Station,
New York, N.Y.; to Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, N.H.
Asst. Surg. L. H. Williams, M.R.C., detached navy yard,
Norfolk, Va., Sept. 25; to duty under instruction at Naval
Medical School, Washington, D.C.
Asst. Surg. F. F. Murdoch, M.R.C., detached Naval Hospital,
Portsmouth, N.H., Sept. 25; to Naval Medical School, Wash-
ington, D.C.
Asst. Surg. O. D. King, M.R.C., detached Naval Academy,
Annapolis, Md., Sept. 25; to Naval Medical School, Wash-
ington, D.C.
Asst. Surg. A. C. Sinton, M.R.C., detached receiving ship
at Norfolk, Va., Sept. 25; to Naval Medical School, Wash-
ington, D.C.
Asst. Surg. V. H. Carson detached duty with Marine Ex-
peditionary Force, Santo Domingo; to Castine.
Asst. Surg. J. T. Borden detached duty with 1st Brigade of
Marines, Port au Prince, Haiti; to inspector in the Haitian
Constabulary.

Asst. Surg. J. B. Helm detached Castine; to inspector in
the Haitian Constabulary.

Paymr. Charles Conard detached administrator of customs
and fiscal officer, Port au Prince, Haiti; to home and wait
orders.

Paymr. W. L. Simonietri detached collector of customs and
captain of the port, Cap Haitien, Haiti; to home and wait
orders.

Chief Bttn. E. H. Peirce detached navy yard, Washington,
D.C.; to command Navajo.

Chief Pay Clerk H. L. Gressitt detached Colorado; to treat-
ment Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

Note.—Pay Dir. Arthur J. Pritchard, retired, died at Balti-
more, Md., Sept. 5, 1916.

SEPT. 9.—Lieuts. (J.G.) F. B. Conger, jr., T. A. M. Craven,
Ellsworth Davis, H. W. Pillsbury, Roy Pfaff, A. W. Dunn, jr.,
and C. P. McFeaters commissioned from June 7, 1916.

Lieut. (J.G.) C. K. Martin commissioned from June 8, 1915.

Surg. J. C. Pryor detached Bureau of Medicine and Surgery,
Navy Department; to Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C.

P.A. Surg. F. X. Koltes detached duty with 1st Brigade of
Marines, Port au Prince, Haiti; to director in the Haitian
Constabulary.

P.A. Surg. John Buckley commissioned from Feb. 4, 1916.

Asst. Surgs. J. C. Rushmore and Gordon Gibson, M.R.C.,
commissioned from Aug. 10, 1916.

Asst. Surgs. C. H. Francis, J. J. Laughlin, J. A. Halpin,
T. E. Cox, A. W. Hoggland, A. M. Larsen, F. T. Bower, I. W.
Jacobs, A. H. Cecha, P. F. Proleau and J. C. Brentley, M.R.C.,
to Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C.

Civil: Engr. Ralph Whitman commissioned from May 25,
1916.

Asst. Civil Engr. Gaylord Church commissioned from May
25, 1916.

Chief Bttn. F. E. Chester commissioned from Dec. 21, 1915.

Chief Pay Clerk W. H. Crap detached receiving ship at New
York, N.Y.; to Alabama.

Pay Clerk C. C. Timmons detached Alabama; to Rhode
Island.

SEPT. 10.—Sunday.

SEPT. 11.—Comdr. W. L. Littlefield detached receiving ship
at New York, N.Y.; to Naval War College, Newport, R.I.

Lieut. C. W. Mauldin detached Aid on Staff, Commander,
Cruiser Force, Atlantic Fleet; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. J. W. Hayward detached Dixie; to Delaware.

Lieut. L. W. Townsend detached Delaware; to Aid on Staff,
Commander, Train, Atlantic Fleet.

Lieut. C. C. Hartigan to Office of Judge Advocate General,
Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

Lieut. I. C. Bogart detached Aid on Staff, Commander, Train;
to Aid on Staff, Commander, Cruiser Force, Atlantic Fleet.

Lieut. David Lyons detached Navy Recruiting Station, Brook-
lyn, N.Y.; to Dixie.

Lieut. (J.G.) W. B. Jupp commissioned from June 7, 1916.

Lieut. (J.G.) W. H. O'Brien detached Saturn; to home and
wait orders.

Ensign Raymond Asserson detached Radio Censor, Radio Sta-
tion, Miami, Fla.; to Nebraska.

Med. Insp. V. J. Blackwood detached navy yard, Boston,
Mass.; to command Solace.

Med. Insp. R. M. Kennedy detached command of Solace; to
home and wait orders.

Surg. J. S. Leys to navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Chief Bttns. Gustav Sabelstrom and C. K. R. Clausen de-
tached Topeka; to New Jersey.

Act. Paymr. Clerk C. W. Baker detached Rhode Island; to
Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., for treatment.

SEPT. 12.—Comdr. B. B. Bierer detached works William
Cramp and Sons Company; to wait orders.

Lieut. Thomas Withers detached Memphis; to treatment
naval hospital, Washington, D.C.

Lieut. C. A. Jones detached Memphis; to treatment naval
hospital, Washington, D.C.

Lieut. S. H. Lawton detached Cleveland; to command Hull.

Lieut. G. C. Pegram detached Hull; to Naval Academy.

Lieut. E. R. Shipp detached Annapolis; to Naval Academy,
Sept. 27, 1916.

Lieut. (J.G.) J. L. Kerley detached Memphis; to treatment
naval hospital, Washington, D.C.

Ensign B. L. Dombrowski detached Rhode Island; to Supply
via October transport.

Ensign F. D. Wagner detached Nebraska; to receiving ship
at Norfolk, Va.

Surg. H. F. Strine detached Solace; to wait orders.

P.A. Surg. J. V. Howard detached Raleigh; to naval station,
Guam, via transport of Nov. 5.

P.A. Surg. W. G. Steadman, jr., detached Saturn; to tem-
porary duty naval hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

P.A. Surg. D. E. Woodland detached naval hospital, Naval
Home, Philadelphia, Pa.; to Solace.

P.A. Surg. G. B. Trible detached Solace; to wait orders.

P.A. Surg. L. C. Whiteside detached Jupiter; to home and
wait orders.

Asst. Surg. T. A. Fortescue detached Marietta; to Jupiter.

Asst. Surg. C. W. Depping detached naval station, Guam;
to Asiatic Station.

Asst. Surg. F. M. Harrison detached Cleveland; to Raleigh.

Asst. Surg. R. J. Trout detached Melville; to duty with
Expeditionary Forces at Santo Domingo.

P.A. Paymr. H. B. Ransdell detached Panther, Oct. 31, 1916;
to Columbia, Nov. 15, 1916.

P.A. Paymr. William Gower detached naval training station,
Great Lakes, Ill., Oct. 16, 1916; to Panther, Oct. 31, 1916.

P.A. Paymr. W. H. Van Buren detached Columbia, Nov. 15,
1916; to commissary officer, receiving ship at Norfolk, Va.,
Nov. 30, 1916.

Asst. Paymr. R. S. Robertson to naval training station,
Great Lakes, Ill., as pay officer and commissary officer, Oct.
16, 1916.

Chief Mach. O. F. Oraker detached Saratoga; to West
Virginia.

Mach. C. H. Willey detached Memphis; to treatment naval
hospital, Washington, D.C.

Note.—Dir. Eugene P. Stone, retired, died at North
Sutton, N.H., Sept. 5, 1916.

SEPT. 13.—Capt. Hugh Rodman detached command New
York, Oct. 18, 1916; to General Board, Navy Department.

Capt. C. F. Hughes detached General Board, Oct. 14, 1916;
to command New York.

Lieut. (J.G.) C. A. Clement detached Naval Academy, An-
napolis, Md., Sept. 27, 1916; to connection fitting out Arizona
and duty on board when commissioned.

Surg. Carl Ohnesorg detached duty as assistant to naval
attaché, Berlin, Germany; to leave of absence.

Asst. Paymr. M. C. Merriman detached Fulton; to wait
orders.

Asst. Paymr. J. P. Jackson detached receiving ship at New
York; to Fulton and submarine base, New London, Conn., as
assistant supply officer.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

SEPT. 14.—Lieut. Col. L. H. Moses detached treatment,
Naval Hospital, Washington; to resume duties at Marine Bar-
racks, New York.

Major L. M. Gulick detached 1st Brigade, Haiti; to resume
duties Marine Barracks, navy yard, Washington.

Capt. J. M. Salladay detached Marine Barracks, New York;
to Marine Barracks, Philadelphia.

Capt. J. C. Beaumont detached 1st Brigade and Marine Bar-
racks, Philadelphia; to Marine Barracks, Annapolis.

First Lieut. R. S. Keyser detached Marine Barracks, Phila-
delphia; to Headquarters, Marine Corps.

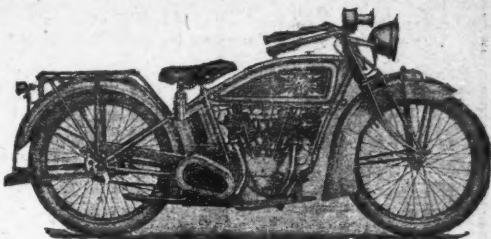
First Lieut. A. D. Rorex detached treatment, Naval Hos-
pital, Washington; to Marine Barracks, Annapolis.

Second Lieut. R. R. Wright detached 1st Brigade, Haiti;
to resume duties at Marine Barracks, Norfolk.

COAST GUARD NOTES.

The Coast Guard cutter Seneca, Captain Levis, arrived at
New York Sept. 8, 1916, after a tour of ice patrol duty. Many
icebergs were sighted, and at times the vessel ran among great
fields of pack ice. The Seneca left for ice patrol work in

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February, 1916. She took her station approximately two hun-
dred miles southeast of the Great Banks of Newfoundland,
where the frigid Labrador currents come surging from the
north to meet the warm Gulf Stream. With her on the lonely
patrol, but separated by hundreds of miles of water, was the
Coast Guard cutter Tampa. Besides Captain Levis, the other
officers on board the Seneca were Lieut. L. T. Chalker, execu-
tive officer; Lieut. J. S. Bayliss, navigator; Lieuts. E. G. Ross
and H. N. Perham and Dr. B. R. Sayers, surgeon.

The headquarters of the U.S. Coast Guard in Washington,
D.C., has been ordered moved from the Treasury Building to
new quarters in the Munsey Building, at a yearly rental of
\$10,000.

The following nominations in the Coast Guard were con-
firmed by the Senate Sept. 7: Second Lieut. of Engrs. Frederick
H. Young to be first lieutenant from July 1, 1916, in place of
1st Lieut. of Engrs. John B. Coyle, promoted; 3d Lieut. of
Engrs. Ellis Reed-Hill to be second lieutenant from March 31,
1916, in place of Clarence J. Curtiss, resigned; 3d Lieut. of
Engrs. Mayson W. Torbet to be second lieutenant from July 1,
1916, in place of Frederick H. Young, promoted.

No orders were issued this week from Coast Guard.
After floating the steamer Peter Reiss by lightening her
cargo, the Tuscarora left Jackson Harbor Sept. 9 for Mil-
waukee for coal and supplies. She arrived at Mantowoc on
Sept. 13.

With prospects of making enlistments the Tampa sailed
from Charleston for Lookout Light on Sept. 6.

The Pamlico arrived at Middletown anchorage Sept. 14 with
the disabled schooner Venus in tow.

A board has been assigned to meet in Boston on Sept. 25
to examine plans and test inventions that have been submitted
to the Service for saving life and property at sea. The board
will be in session ten days.

VESSELS OF THE U.S. COAST GUARD.

ACUSHNET—1st Lieut. E. Blake, jr. Woods Hole, Mass.
ALGONQUIN—Out of commission. South Baltimore, Md.
ANDROSCOGGIN—1st Lieut. H. G. Fisher. Boston, Mass.
APACHE—Capt. A. L. Gamble. Baltimore, Md.
ARCATA—1st Lieut. F. L. Austin. Port Townsend, Wash.
BEAR—Capt. C. S. Cochran. Care Postmaster, Seattle, Wash.
CALUMET—Master's Mate Judson Thurber. New York.
COLPAX—Station ship. Arundel Cove, Md.
COMANCHE—1st Lieut. H. Ulke. Galveston, Texas.
DAVEY—1st Lieut. B. L. Brockway. New Orleans, La.
GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. J. L. Maher. San Francisco, Cal.
GRESHAM—Capt. B. H. Camden. Boston, Mass.
GUTHRIE—1st Lieut. of Engrs. H. U. Butler. Philadelphia, Pa.
HARTLEY—1st Lieut. J. L. Maher. San Francisco, Cal.
HUDSON—Master's Mate Axel Foss. New York.
ITASCA—Capt. F. C. Billard. On practice cruise. Address
care Postmaster, New York city.
MCCULLOCH—Capt. B. L. Reed. Care Division Commander,
Northern Division, Coast Guard, Seattle, Wash.
MACKINAC—1st Lieut. Eben Barker. Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
MANHATTAN—1st Lieut. C. M. Gabbett. New York.
MANNING—Capt. S. B. Winram. Care Division Commander,
Northern Division, Coast Guard, Seattle, Wash.
MOHAWK—Capt. G. L. Carden. Station N, New York city.
MORRILL—Capt. G. C. Carmine. Detroit, Mich.
ONONDAGA—Capt. Randolph Ridgely. Norfolk, Va.
OSSIPPEE—1st Lieut. Le Roy Reinburg. Portland, Me.
PAMLICO—Capt. J. C. Cantwell. Newbern, N.C.
SEMINOLE—Capt. F. H. Uberoth. Wilmington, N.C.
SENECA—Capt. F. A. Levis. Tompkinsville, N.Y.
SNOHOMISH—1st Lieut. H. W. Pope. Neah Bay, Wash.
TALLAPOOSA—1st Lieut. J. F. Hottel. Mobile, Ala.
TAMPA—Capt. C. Satterlee. Key West, Fla.
TIOGA—Building. South Baltimore, Md.
TUSCARORA—Capt. J. L. Sill. Milwaukee, Wis.
UNALGA—Capt. F. G. Dodge. Seattle, Wash.
WINNISIMMET—Master's Mate G. D. Robinson. Boston, Mass.
WISSAHICKON—1st Lieut. of Engrs. W. E. Maccoun. Balti-
more, Md.
YAMACRAW—1st Lieut. A. H. Scally. Savannah, Ga.—about
Oct. 1.

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WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Sept. 13, 1916.

On account of the quarantine restrictions there are few social functions. Much interest in football practice has drawn out a large squad and the coaching staff is being reinforced daily, Capt. Charles D. Daly and Lieuts. B. F. Hoge and Merrillat arriving a few days ago.

Colonel Biddle entertained with a musicale on Tuesday evening for several officers and ladies. Mrs. Victoria Harrington is here visiting her son and daughter-in-law, Capt. and Mrs. Francis Harrington. Mrs. Fieberger has returned from Vineyard Haven, where she has spent a month; Miss Fieberger will be away for several more weeks. Major Whitman, who has been on duty at the border for six months or more, is spending a month's leave here with Mrs. Whitman.

Lieut. Philip Gordon spent Friday night with his parents, Col. and Mrs. Gordon, stopping off on his way down from Plattsburg with a machine-gun company. Lieut. Charles Brewer reported for duty on Sept. 7; Lieutenant Hopkins, M.R.C., also reported for duty recently. Lieut. and Mrs. Hopkins are at the hotel. Mrs. Tschappat had a table of bridge on Friday for Mesdames Holt, Thomlinson, Purdon and Eckels. Mrs. Thomlinson winning the prize. Mrs. Borton had Mesdames Tschappat, Reithers and Dunn join her for a game of bridge on Saturday. Mrs. Tschappat winning the prize.

Colonel Biddle, Captain Simonds and Lieutenant Wilbur are spending a few days at Plattsburg looking over the training camp. In the absence of the Superintendent, Colonel Henry is Acting Superintendent. Mrs. Hoisington had a table of bridge on Monday for Mesdames Lee, Rethers, Holt and Bloom. Mrs. Rethers winning. Mesdames Gordon, Wilcox, Robinson and Harrington have met several afternoons recently for a game of bridge, taking turns as hostesses. Mrs. Shaw had two tables of bridge on Tuesday for Mesdames Lee, Tschappat, Reilly, Rethers, Carter, Whitman and Madame Shaw; prizes were won by Mrs. Tschappat and Mrs. Reilly. Mr. and Mrs. Louis Vauthier returned this week from Canada, where they spent the summer.

Gen. J. H. Smith, retired, was a recent visitor. The camp of the second class of cadets will be broken on the 16th, when the class will be released from quarantine and returned to barracks. The funeral of Captain McFarland, retired, U.S.A., was held on Saturday with military honors.

On Tuesday, Sept. 12, Miss Cornelia A. Ritch died at the home of Miss Mary Newlands. Miss Ritch, who had made her home with her friend, Miss Newlands, for many years, had been of friends in the Army. For two or three years she had been more or less of an invalid. The funeral will be held from the Old Chapel on Thursday afternoon.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Sept. 14, 1916.

With twenty-nine additional instructors and professors obtained for the civilian staff at the Naval Academy, all made necessary because of the increase in the number of midshipmen, announcement was made on Sept. 8 that thirteen more professors are required. An additional examination of applicants for those positions will be Sept. 20. The announcement stated the following had been successful and had been recommended for immediate appointment: English, Robert M. Smith, Morris E. Speare, Percy H. Houston, Julius W. Pratt, Stanwood Cobb, Royal S. Pease, Henry F. Sturdy, Harold G. Brown, Cyrus W. Jones, Howard McCormick and Charles L. Lewis; mathematics, James G. Whittemore, James G. Bullard, Joseph E. Rowe, Joseph G. Tansola, Sidney A. Rowland, Jr., Henry M. Robert, Jr., John Tyler, Arthur Kiernan, Charles E. Norwood, Frank J. McMakin; electrical engineering and physics, James V. Arthur and John C. Gray; marine engineering and naval construction, Charles N. Reed; modern languages, Albert Mc Masters, Francis W. Snow, James F. Broussard, Philip E. Douglas and Frans Hedrick, for French; C. S. B. Laguardia, Louis Caraga, Luis Herrera Geigel and Oscar B. Rawls, for Spanish.

Instr. Walter C. Ellis, of the Department of Mathematics, Naval Academy, has resigned and has left Annapolis for other fields.

On Sunday afternoon at the Naval Academy chapel Dean Ramsey Underwood, infant son of Lieut. and Mrs. H. W. Underwood, U.S.N., was baptized by the Rev. James M. Magruder, D.D., assisted by Chaplain Sydney K. Evans, U.S.N. The sponsors were Mrs. Morton Morse, of London, England; Mrs. Wallace, wife of Lieut. Comdr. H. G. S. Wallace, U.S.N.; Lieuts. Donald B. Beary and Harold C. Train, U.S.N.; and the witnesses, in addition to the parents, were Mrs. Dean Ramsey, maternal grandmother of the baby; Mrs. James M. Magruder, wife of Rev. Dr. Magruder of Hockley Hall; Mrs. Robert Dashiell, Miss Jessup, Miss Nancy Dashiell, Lieut. and Mrs. O. O. Hagen, P.A. Paymr. and Mrs. Spencer E. Dickinson, U.S.N., and Mdan. Wallace Dillman. All repaired to the quarters of Lieut. and Mrs. Underwood, where refreshments were served. Dean Ramsey Underwood was born on July 4, 1916.

Capt. Charles R. Sanderson, U.S.M.C., Mrs. Sanderson and children are occupying the handsome new bungalow of Mrs. Sanderson's father, Mr. Thomas W. Smith, at Arundel-on-the-Bay, near Annapolis.

Mrs. W. T. Cluverius, wife of Commander Cluverius, U.S.N., will come to Annapolis this week from Hancock Point, Me., where she spent the summer. Mrs. W. S. Benson, wife of Rear Admiral Benson, U.S.N., spent the summer at Annapolis with her daughter, Mrs. Herman F. Kraft, wife of Instructor Kraft, U.S. Naval Academy. Among a party of twenty-six men who left Baltimore last week for military instruction at camp in Plattsburg, N.Y., was Instructor Carroll S. Alden, of the staff of the Naval Academy. Chaplain and Mrs. H. H. Clark, U.S.N., who have been spending the summer at Milltown,

Me., are expected here this week and will reopen their home on College avenue. Lieut. and Mrs. Howard B. Meclary, U.S.N., and their young daughter are the guests of Mrs. Meclary's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Elmer M. Beard, on the Severn River, near Annapolis, where they will remain until they reopen for the winter their home on Oklahoma terrace, Annapolis. Miss Virginia B. Basil, of Annapolis, is visiting Mrs. Verne Wilson, of Sanbury, Ohio, the sister of Instr. W. J. King, of the Naval Academy. Mrs. Bogart, wife of Lieut. I. C. Bogart, U.S.N., and children, who spent the summer at Newport, R.I., where Lieutenant Bogart's ship was stationed, have returned to Annapolis.

The marines at the marine quarters, Naval Academy, have been enjoying on Wednesday nights moving pictures, presented to them outside the building. Since the cooler weather has come the show has been moved inside the quarters.

The following is the schedule of the Navy football eleven this season: Sept. 30, Dickinson; Oct. 7, Georgetown; 11, Maryland State College; 14, Pittsburgh University; 21, West Virginia U.; 28, U. of Georgia; Nov. 4, Washington and Lee; 11, North Carolina Agricultural and Mechanical College; 13, Villanova College; 25, West Point. Villanova plays West Point on Oct. 28, so that there will be some indirect test as to the comparative strength of the Army and Navy before the final grapple at New York on Nov. 25.

Mdan. Clarence O. Ward, of Nebraska, of the First Class, has been chosen captain of the Navy football team.

Lieut. J. H. Ingram, head coach of the Navy football team, has been paying special attention to the new material to be found in the Fourth Class of midshipmen. The class is double the number of any class that has ever entered before, and the squad numbered nearly 100. Among promising candidates of the team are Roberts, who was star back at Colgate; Butler, star at Central High School at Philadelphia; Ingram, another back, who is a brother of the coach and the third of the family to wear the football uniform of the Navy team; Denfeldt, Perry, McClure, Seaffe, McDuffie and Gates, candidates for the line; and Fitz, a possibility for the quarter position. In Saturday's practice a seventy-yard run was made by Roberts, who went through the field for a touchdown. He is small in stature and weight but 155 pounds, but makes up in activity what he lacks in weight. The Navy's first game will be on Sept. 30 with Dickinson College. The regular squad is expected to be here on Sept. 20 to begin practice.

FORT MYER.

Fort Myer, Va., Sept. 12, 1916.

The troops at Camp Ordway held a most successful athletic tournament on the drill field here Saturday afternoon.

Major Charles W. Fenton, commanding officer of the post, left last week for Martha's Vineyard, Mass. Capt. Duncan Elliot was here last week for a short stay. Major and Mrs. John J. Kingman, who have been visiting Mrs. Kingman's mother, Mrs. Charles G. Mortimer, have left for a visit of several weeks with Gen. Dan C. Kingman at Atlantic City. The officers of the District of Columbia Militia from Camp Ordway and the officers of the 2d Cavalry entertained Wednesday evening at the administration building with an informal hop.

Mrs. William D. Forsyth has as house guest her mother, Mrs. Dougherty, from Knoxville, Tenn. Major and Mrs. Edward R. Schreiner have left on a motor trip to Philadelphia, where they will visit Mrs. Schreiner's brother, Mr. Edwards. Mrs. Clemens W. McMillan and son Ambrose will not leave for El Paso, Texas, on account of a change of orders for Dr. McMillan.

Mrs. William J. Glasgow has as house guest Miss Scherley, of El Paso. Mrs. Richard C. Burleson, Miss Aurelia Sharp, Mrs. John Walker, Gen. William E. Harvey and Major Charles R. Luce motored last week to Mount Vernon, Va. Capt. Charles G. Harvey entertained at the club Wednesday after the hop for Major Allie W. Williams, Comdr. Henry V. Butler, Mr. Dobbins, Lieut. George Hamilton, Miss Sharp, Miss Moss, Mrs. Richard C. Burleson and Mrs. Robert M. Barton.

Mrs. Philip Sheridan, sr., has closed her cottage at Nonquitt, Mass., and before opening her Washington home will spend several weeks with her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Philip Sheridan. Major Harry Cooper, Adjutant General of the District of Columbia Militia, at Camp Ordway, has received orders sending him to Nogales, Ariz., for duty with the 16th Division.

The troops from Camp Ordway were guests of Manager Clark Griffith, of the Washington baseball team, at the game on Tuesday. The 3d Infantry band from camp furnished music during the game.

The Riding and Hunt Club of Washington is being put in shape for the hunting season. It is expected that a number of the Army people will attend the musical rides and hunts given by the club.

GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y.H., Sept. 13, 1916.

A serious accident occurred on the morning of Sept. 8, when a Curtiss biplane of the Aviation School, with two occupants, became uncontrollable and fell from a height of about 500 feet, head-on, striking the earth not far from the garage. The occupants were Walter Strothers and Charles Winan. Aid was instantly summoned and after fifteen minutes they were cut free from the mass of wreckage and carried to the hospital, where Dr. Goodman attended to their immediate needs. It was found that Winan's left hip was dislocated, while Strothers' legs were broken—one a compound fracture—and there was a fracture of the skull. Both suffered from severe head and face contusions. Winan, the first to recover comparative strength, has been taken to St. Luke's Hospital. His companion is in an extremely critical condition, but hopes are entertained of his recovery. Mr. Strothers' parents and brothers, who live in New York, are constantly with him, Mrs.

Strothers spending several days and nights with Mrs. T. Q. Donaldson. Dr. Beekman, of New York, a brother-in-law of Strothers, gives his entire time to caring for the wounded aviator. This is the first accident of a serious character that has occurred since the Aviation School was established on Governors Island, during which time it is reported there have been 2,000 individual flights.

Major Nelson Gapen, M.C., is at Plattsburg and Dr. Goodman has gone to New London as military aid to attend the sessions of the Mexican Peace Commission. Drs. Floyd Hunter, M.R.C., of Fort Totten, and C. B. Baxter, M.R.C., are on temporary duty at Fort Jay.

At a stated meeting of the Governors Island Club, held on Sept. 5, Col. Orin B. Mitcham was elected first vice president and Col. George Bartlett second vice president.

Miss Kingsbury, daughter of Col. Henry P. Kingsbury, of Washington, was a guest of Mrs. T. Q. Donaldson last week. Capt. Charles H. Mason and Capt. and Mrs. Alexander W. Maish have been guests of Chaplain and Mrs. Edmund B. Smith during the week.

Miss Harriet Grosvenor returned on Sept. 8 from a visit at Northampton, Mass. The opening of the school for officers' children is dependent upon the raising of quarantine. Mrs. E. F. Glenn and Miss Edwina Glenn are visiting near Albany. Miss Elizabeth Glenn is at Southport, Conn. Mrs. A. R. Yates, of Portsmouth, N.H., spent last week with her daughter, Mrs. Harry Taylor.

COAST DEFENSES OF LONG ISLAND.

Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., Sept. 12, 1916.

The summer residents who have children are staying very late this year. The health regulations which have been enforced by the post and island authorities have been successful in keeping out all contagious diseases.

Mrs. W. H. Munroe gave the first bridge party of the fall on Thursday in honor of Miss Starr, sister of Mrs. E. L. Glasgow, and Miss Steger, sister of Capt. J. O. Steger. Others playing were Mesdames Glasgow, Stopford, Mould, Trotter, Steger, Tibball, Crissy, Jones, Shaw and Stark. Mrs. Jones, mother of Mrs. Munroe, made her famous chocolate cakes for the winners. Mrs. Jones and Mrs. Bevans poured. Several others came in for tea.

Mrs. William Tibball gave a tennis-ten Sunday afternoon. Mrs. Stopford poured. Mrs. Tibball holds the Fishers Island championship in ladies' singles and won a very pretty August cup. To-day she won in a round robin tournament. Mr. and Mrs. Edward Ames were week-end guests of Mrs. Tibball, whose family is now recovered from whooping-cough.

Mr. Jim Bevans left Sunday for Washington to attend the Columbian Preparatory School. Mrs. J. L. Bevans is packing up, intending to join Major Bevans at El Paso. Mrs. Conger Pratt is visiting her sister, Mrs. Maxwell Murray, en route to join Lieutenant Pratt at El Paso.

Mrs. G. W. Freeman has been quite ill for ten days. Miss Gibbons is on an automobile trip. Last week Miss Gibbons gave a tea at the Hay Harbor Club for her sister, Mrs. Leahy, of Detroit, and Miss Leahy. Mrs. Leahy entertained the guests with teacup fortune-telling, in which art she is an adept.

The children of the garrison who have been taking dancing lessons have been enjoying the Wednesday parties for young folks at the Mononotto Inn. Mrs. Daniel Hand and Miss Agnes Hand have returned to Philadelphia to meet Naval Cadet Hand. Col. and Mrs. J. T. Kerr are at the Edmunds cottage, where they have been all summer. Mrs. George Cameron is leaving soon, Mrs. Tilford staying another month with Miss Cameron.

Capt. F. W. Stopford has been ordered to Portland, Me. Capt. Alden Trotter will relieve Captain Stopford as Artillery engineer. The two companies of Wright who have been on border duty are expected back in the morning.

SAN DIEGO HARBOR.

San Diego, Cal., Sept. 7, 1916.

Lieut. H. C. Davidson, a student aviator at the North Island training school, while returning from a flight to Los Angeles on Wednesday afternoon had an exciting experience. While he was flying at a height of 4,000 feet and at a speed of seventy miles an hour an explosion occurred on his aeroplane, which wrecked a cylinder. He immediately dipped his plane into a steep volplane and landed safely in an open field near Encinitas, without doing any damage to his machine. Another motor was sent to him and he completed his flight to this city.

Capt. C. C. Culver, attached to the Signal Corps training school on North Island, in an Army aeroplane, piloted by Lieut. Herbert Dargue, on Monday received a radio message transmitted a distance of several miles by Lieut. W. A. Robertson, who was in a machine piloted by A. D. Smith. Captain Culver has been having wonderful success with the radio apparatus for aeroplanes, which has been occupying his attention for some weeks. It is believed his achievement in receiving the message while in flight has not been equalled anywhere in the world to date.

Lieut. Edgar S. Gorrell, junior military aviator, attached to the 1st Aero Squadron at Columbus, N.M., and formerly secretary at the North Island school, has been ordered to Washington for a conference with Lieut. Col. George Squier, after which he will go to Boston for a two years' course in aerodynamics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Capt. George B. Bradshaw, U.S.N., and Mrs. Bradshaw entertained on board the U.S.S. San Diego yesterday with a tea and dance.

Private Al Stevens, U.S.M.C., attached to the U.S.S. San Diego, was drowned while swimming off Point Loma Sunday afternoon. Efforts to recover his body were unavailing.

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 31, 1916.

Several affairs have been given this week in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Joaquin Elizalde, from Manila, en route to Spain. They are guests at the St. Francis Hotel. One of the prettiest of these was the tea at which Capt. and Mrs. Frank Helm were hosts Tuesday. Mr. and Mrs. E. W. McCullough, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Whittemore, Count and Countess del Valle de Salazar, Mesdames Eleanor Martin, Charles Weller, Grahame Parker and Earl Shipp were among the guests. Mrs. Elizalde was again guest of honor when Mrs. Thomas Slavens entertained at tea. She shared the honors with Miss Goodrich. Mrs. Slavens's sister, who is visiting her and will be her guest during September.

Mrs. Grahame Parker entertained at luncheon in honor of Mrs. Ralph E. Pope, having as her other guests Mesdames Wales, Martin, Howell, Elliott, Shipp, Drum, Innes, Line, Misses Priscilla Elliott and Laura Sanborn. Capt. and Mrs. George Winterburn, who arrived the first part of the week, leave to-morrow for Portland. Captain Winterburn, who is stationed at Fort Keogh, Mont., is making a tour of the West, and his wife is accompanying him. They have recently been visiting in Los Angeles. Col. and Mrs. Thomas H. Rees entertained Saturday at luncheon on board the engineer boat Suisun.

Mrs. George Young and Miss Polly Young were guests of honor at a bridge-ten given Saturday by Mrs. Carter F. Pomeroy. Mrs. Young and her daughter have taken a house here until Colonel Young is able to return from Rochester, Minn., where he has undergone an operation. Mrs. Charles Huff was hostess at a large bridge-ten Wednesday in honor of her mother, Mrs. Christopher Kleinburg, who will visit her daughter during September.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 7, 1916.

Mrs. Richard Crisp was guest of honor at a bridge-ten given by Dr. H. Damkroeger in the Cecil Hotel. Capt. and Mrs. Crisp leave about Sept. 15 for Baltimore, Captain Crisp's new station. Mrs. Cyril Dawson is the guest of her parents, Dr. and Mrs. William Hatteroth, awaiting arrival of Lieutenant

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Dawson from the border. They leave on the November transport for the Philippines. Mrs. Dawson was matron of honor at the wedding of Miss Galene Gale and Ferris Shanlon, which took place Monday night.

Lieut. Robert McDonald will arrive to-morrow from Fort Bliss and will spend his leave with his parents, Col. and Mrs. J. B. McDonald, Sacramento street. Mdan. J. B. McDonald will also visit his parents, arriving Saturday on September leave from Annapolis. Mrs. Claude Black, wife of Lieutenant Commander Black, who is visiting in San Francisco, was accompanied by a tea given Monday by Mrs. P. L. Wheeler and Misses Pauline and Katherine Wheeler. Miss Sally Fox left last week for the East, and en route she will visit Lieut. and Mrs. Martin Peterson at the U.S. training station, Great Lakes, Ill. She will be their guest for a month, and later join her mother, Mrs. George Ives, in New York.

Mrs. Perley Lincoln, visiting her sister, Mrs. Duncan Elliott, left Saturday for her home in New York. Mrs. Allan Greer went Tuesday to Monterey to visit Capt. and Mrs. Fredrik Knudsen. After a delightful visit with Gen. and Mrs. J. Franklin Bell, Mrs. Main Craig left Wednesday for Monterey. Mrs. James Code left last week for the East, where she will remain during the fall and winter. She will go to Washington, to be the guest of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Reginald F. Nicholson. Later she will go to West Point with her son. Mrs. A. E. Gillespie was hostess Tuesday at a meeting of the Five Hundred Club. Some of the guests were Mesdames Frederick Funston, John Barrette, J. C. Johnson, E. D. Johnson, Duncan Elliott, Martha P. Donnellan, A. C. Trewholtz, Jonathan Wainwright, Lloyd Horsfall and William H. Brooks. Mrs. H. B. Lloyd, Mrs. A. B. Abernethy was hostess at luncheon Wednesday in compliment to Mrs. George A. Kessler and Mrs. B. Valentine Webster, of New York, in San Francisco on behalf of the British-French-Belgian Permanent Blind War Fund. The luncheon took place at the Palace Hotel. Mrs. Thomas H. Rees is entertaining Mrs. Arthur Draper and Mrs. Priscilla Doles at her ranch near Napa.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Sept. 11, 1916.

Major Herschel Tupes, who was a graduate of the staff class of the Service Schools last May, will leave Sept. 21 for the Army camp at San Francisco for temporary duty. Mrs. Tupes and Miss Elizabeth Tupes will remain at the garrison for some time and Miss Tupes will attend the High School in Leavenworth. They will reside at 187A Grant avenue. Mrs. H. A. Drum and little daughter, Anna Carroll, and her sister, Miss Shug Reaume, left Friday for Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to join Captain Drum, aid to Major General Funston. Previous to their departure they were honor guests at a luncheon given by Majors Blanton Winship and George P. Peed and a dinner given by Major and Mrs. Le Roy Eltinge.

Capt. Mahlon Ashford and Mrs. Ashford have arrived at the post for station. Captain Ashford is attached to the Medical Corps. Mrs. Louis M. Nuttman and daughter, Miss Elizabeth Mitchell, have returned to the post after spending the summer with Mrs. Nuttman's brother, Mr. Long, at Longford, Mass. Miss Mitchell leaves next week for Omaha to continue her studies at Brownell Manor. Mrs. Nuttman will remain at the garrison until return of Major Nuttman from duty on the border and will reside in quarters on Grant avenue.

Major George P. Peed left Saturday to spend a three weeks' leave in the East and with relatives in Virginia. Mrs. Milo C. Corey, wife of Captain Corey, adjutant, 23d Inf., and daughter, Miss Kitty Lou, have arrived in Leavenworth to spend several months with Mrs. Corey's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Adolf Lange, sr. Mrs. H. S. Kerrick has returned from a fortnight's visit with relatives in Paris, Ill. Mrs. D. D. Gregory entertained at bridge Wednesday as a farewell to Mrs. H. A. Drum and for Mesdames Kerrick, Ryther, Morgan, Welborn, Olson, Miss Alfred Scales, Miss Fuller, of Topeka, Kas., and Miss Mary Fuller.

Mrs. H. G. Stahl and children have returned from a week-end visit with Mr. and Mrs. Walter Dodsworth, in Kansas City, Mo. Mrs. Stahl was a sponsor at the christening of Elizabeth, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dodsworth, on Saturday; the other sponsor was the baby's grandfather, Col. T. C. Cochran, formerly Governor of the National Military Home at Santa Monica, Cal. Mrs. M. L. Jarvis, who has spent the summer with relatives in West Virginia, will return to the post in a short while, accompanied by her niece, Miss Roberta Fleming, who will be Major and Mrs. Jarvis's guest for the winter.

Mrs. Hugh A. Drum and Miss Shug Reaume honored Mrs. James H. McAndrews, wife of Lieutenant Colonel McAndrews, assistant commandant of the Service Schools, at a bridge party Tuesday. The guests included Mesdames Fuller, Eltinge, Wilson, Ripley, Carney, Bond and Miss Elizabeth FitzWilliam. At tea Mesdames Morgan, Gowen and McAndrews joined. Mrs. John Morgan entertained at bridge on Monday as a farewell for Mrs. Hugh A. Drum.

Capt. Alfred W. Bjornstad, instructor in military art in the Army Service Schools, received telegram Saturday from the War Department tendering him the appointment of American military attaché at Vienna. Should Captain Bjornstad accept he will leave for Vienna at once, and after reaching there would go on duty as a military observer with the Austrian field armies. Col. Joseph E. Kuhn, of Leavenworth, is the American military observer with the German field armies. Captain Bjornstad came to Fort Leavenworth as a student officer in 1908 and was honor graduate of the Line Class and was graduated from the Staff Class the following year. While away from Fort Leavenworth, in addition to regular line duty, Captain Bjornstad was American military attaché for three years at Berlin, where he made a close study of military science. A second time he came to Fort Leavenworth as an instructor of the Service Schools in 1915 and remained until the close, last May, after which he was on border duty in Texas and returned only recently when the schools were ordered reopened.

Officers to be connected with the Army Service Schools

when they open in October are arriving almost daily. It is expected that most of the instructors and many of the student officers will be here by Oct. 1. Among the latest arrivals are Lieut. Col. James W. McAndrews and Mrs. McAndrews, who lived here for two years, in 1910 and 1911. Colonel McAndrews was honor graduate at the Army Service Schools and later attended the War College in Washington in 1913. They have just returned from duty at Fort William H. Seward, Alaska, where Colonel McAndrews has been on duty twice. He was in the Far North, sixty miles south of Skagway, when the great gold rush was on and, after returning to the States and going through a tour of duty, asked two years ago to be returned to Alaska, a country he likes very much. Col. and Mrs. McAndrews will occupy quarters formerly occupied by Col. and Mrs. Holbrook, 297 Sherman avenue.

The post laundry closed Saturday and it may not be reopened for some time. This laundry has been in operation twelve years and was a great financial success. Mrs. Wiley Howell, formerly Mrs. Puterbaugh, was business manager for ten years and kept the laundry on a paying basis.

Miss Lottie Fuller in a recent championship tennis match was only defeated by her opponent, Miss Hammann, in a score of 3-6, 6-3, 6-2. During her stay Miss Fuller was a guest of Misses Ray and Casey.

The examination of applicants for commissions as second lieutenants has been completed at the post. Of a class of forty applicants designated to come to Fort Leavenworth to take the examinations, only nineteen showed up. Of these five dropped out before the examination was completed and fourteen went through with it.

A special session of the District Court in Leavenworth was held Monday devoted to the examination of applicants for full American naturalization papers. Among those who appeared were Robert Vans Agnew, veterinarian, 5th Cav., who is a commissioned officer in the Army. He has several times been listed for a hearing for his final papers, but on each occasion something has prevented his being heard.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Sept. 9, 1916.

Dr. and Mrs. M. J. White, of the Marine Hospital, St. Louis, entertained at cards Saturday evening for Capt. and Mesdames Watson, Dillingham and McCammon and Captain Pipes. Lieut. and Mrs. F. W. Baker had Sunday supper for Colonel Kenly, Drs. Campbell and Chaudron.

Capt. and Mrs. Stodter had six tables of cards Tuesday for Colonel Kenly, Major and Mrs. Lawton, Capt. and Mesdames Watson, Dillingham, Jones, McCammon, Dr. and Mrs. White, Mrs. Ware, Lieut. and Mesdames Collins, Sampson and Tyndall and Lieutenant Rucker. Captain Dillingham and Mrs. McCammon won first prizes, while the cut fell to Captain Pipes.

Jack Baker, son of Lieut. and Mrs. F. W. Baker, has returned from a two months' visit in Colorado. Lieut. and Mrs. Collins were hosts at bridge Wednesday for Capt. and Mrs. Watson, Dr. and Mrs. White, Mrs. Stodter, Captain Dillingham, Lieut. and Mesdames Sampson and Tyndall and Mrs. Ware.

Colonel Kenly was host at dinner Friday for Mr. and Mrs. Coker, Miss Clarke, Miss Goode, Dr. Campbell and Dr. Slaughter, of St. Louis; Mrs. Kennedy, Mrs. McCammon, Captains Pipes and Caldwell, from the post. On Thursday Lieut. and Mrs. Sampson gave a four-table bridge, the prizes going to Mrs. Watson and Captain Pipes and Captain McCain. Other guests were Mrs. Stodter, Major and Mrs. Lawton, Mrs. McCammon, Captain Watson, Captain Dillingham, Mrs. Ware, Lieut. and Mrs. Collins, Lieut. and Mrs. Tyndall, Mrs. Kennedy, Lieutenant Rucker and Dr. Gunckel.

Capt. and Mrs. Buchan and Lieut. and Mrs. Joseph C. King were guests on the post Sunday. Lieutenant King has just returned from Mexico, where he has been with General Pershing's column. Lieut. and Mrs. King were en route to Columbia, Mo., where Lieutenant King will be commandant of cadets.

After the hop Friday Lieut. and Mrs. Tyndall invited Capt. and Mrs. Stodter, Lieut. and Mrs. Collins, Lieut. and Mrs. Sampson, Mrs. Ware, Dr. Campbell, Captain Pipes and Lieutenants Gunckel and Rucker in for supper.

COLUMBUS BARRACKS.

Columbus Barracks, Ohio, Sept. 10, 1916.

Mrs. Boak was hostess at the meeting of the Bridge Club Aug. 29. Mrs. Ashburn entertained at bridge on Wednesday for her mother-in-law and sister, Mrs. and Miss Ashburn. Mesdames Morse and Boak won the prizes. Capt. and Mrs. Thompson gave a dance and supper at the officers' mess hall Friday in honor of their sister, Mrs. Elliott Woods. All the officers and ladies of the post attended and a jolly evening was spent.

Mesdames entertained at bridge Wednesday for her guest, Miss Wedgewood. Mrs. Orton and Mrs. Townes won the prizes. Others playing were Mesdames Johnson, Wilcox, Berry, Biegler, Doyle, Schmitter, Morse, Mason, Schlanser, Warfield, Merritt, Woods, Thompson, Doyle, Rush, Smith, Boak, Ashburn (2), Chunn, Kellond, Hollingsworth and Misses Howard, Brenner, Ashburn and Braustetter.

Mrs. Johnson had two tables of bridge Wednesday night for Capt. and Mrs. Morse, Capt. and Mrs. Orton, Dr. and Mrs. Boak and Miss Howard.

Capt. and Mrs. Schlanser gave a jolly chafing-dish supper after the movies Wednesday night for Capt. and Mesdames Schmitter, Berry, Smith, Adams, Ashburn, Madame Ashburn, Mrs. Doyle and Misses Braustetter, Wedgewood, Ashburn and Mrs. Schlanser, of Cincinnati. On Friday Lieut. and Mrs. Weaver entertained at dinner for Capt. and Mesdames Kellond, Berry, Smith, Adams, Thompson, Mrs. Doyle, Mrs. Woods, Misses Brenner and Wedgewood and Mrs. Stewart and Arnold.

Capt. and Mrs. Ashburn gave a Dutch supper Saturday for Capt. and Mesdames Schlanser, Adams, Thompson, Dr. and Mrs. Boak, Dr. and Mrs. Chunn, Mrs. Woods, Mrs. Schmitter, Madame Ashburn, Misses Ashburn, Braustetter and Wedgewood and Mr. Schlanser. Mrs. Mason and the children have returned from a month's visit with relatives in Cheboygan, Wis.

Mrs. Schlanser returned Sunday from Washington, where she and the children have been visiting her father and mother. Miss Wedgewood, of Salt Lake, is house guest of Capt. and Mrs. Adams.

Mrs. Johnson gave a charming children's party Saturday and each little guest was made happy with a pretty toy and prizes were given to the winners of various games.

FORT D. A. RUSSELL.

Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., Sept. 9, 1916.

Mrs. R. J. Herman on Tuesday entertained at a chafing-dish supper at the Plains Hotel, in Cheyenne, followed by a "movie" party. Her guests were Mrs. L. A. Fuller and her father, Mr. George Stewart, Mrs. Reno and Dr. and Mrs. Bierbower. Mrs. E. A. Myer gave a beautiful bridge-tea on Wednesday in honor of Miss Helen Abbott, of Cheyenne, whose engagement was announced. Her guests were members of the garrison and friends from Cheyenne.

Dr. and Mrs. Bierbower were hosts on Thursday at a supper-tea in compliment to Mrs. Carson. After supper an evening at the "movies" was enjoyed. Mr. W. A. Kirkham, father of Mrs. Topham, is here as a guest of his daughter for a few weeks. Col. and Mrs. O. W. Penrose, who have been enjoying an outing at a nearby hunting and fishing resort, returned on Sunday.

Mesdames Berry, Myer, Wiegstein and Herman were members of a jolly supper given by National Guard officers from Camp Kendrick at the Plains Hotel on Thursday. An hour at the "movies," followed by a moonlight motor ride, ended an enjoyable evening. Mrs. L. S. Carson left on Saturday for El Paso to join Captain Carson for the winter. Capt. J. L.



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Topham, 24th Inf., has been assigned to the 28th Infantry, with station at Fort Ringgold, Texas; Mrs. Topham and the children will spend the winter at Fort Leavenworth.

Mrs. L. A. Fuller and children departed on Friday for Deming, N.M., to join Lieutenant Colonel Fuller, who expects to be there several months. Mrs. Fuller's father, Mr. George Stewart, her guest for several weeks, left for his home in Zanesville, Ohio, on the same day.

Mrs. R. J. Herman was hostess on Saturday night at a dancing party given in the tea-dance room of the Administration Building. The famous Ferris trio, of Cheyenne, furnished beautiful music, and an after-dinner supper was served at midnight. Cheyenne and Camp Kendrick guests were present and Mesdames Berry, Wiegstein, Schillerstrom, Barsynski, Capt. and Mrs. Topham and Mr. Kirkham attended from the garrison. It was with deep regret that the garrison said good-bye to Col. and Mrs. Penrose, who left on Friday for Denver, Colo. Col. and Mrs. Penrose plan to make Denver their home for the coming year.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Sept. 6, 1916.

Miss Edna Brown, who has been spending the summer here with her brother-in-law and sister, Lieut. and Mrs. R. W. Wuest, before her departure for her Los Angeles home, was honor guest of a luncheon given by Mrs. R. L. Coman for Mesdames Wuest, Cummings, Jones, Yates and Gardner, Misses Mabel and Ruth Updegraff, Ruth Hascall, Priscilla Ellicott and Mary Gorgas. Prizes at bridge were won by Mrs. Cummings, Miss Yates and Miss Ellicott. On Saturday Mrs. H. A. Jones entertained at bridge for Miss Brown, Col. and Mrs. Lincoln Karmany gave a dinner for Mrs. Karmany's nephew, Benjamin Woodworth, home on leave from the American Ambulance Corps of France. Others present: Misses Dorothy Bennett and Mary Gorgas and Seylan Woodworth.

Mrs. Arthur J. O'Leary entertained at luncheon for her sister, Miss Pendergrast, and Miss Alya Scribner, both of San Francisco. Others present: Mesdames Lincoln Karmany, P. K. Bradman, Benjamin Puryear and Brown, of Washington, D.C. Comdr. and Mrs. M. St. C. Ellis had dinner for Comdr. and Mrs. Althouse, Naval Constr. and Mrs. Gleason and Madam Gleason. Lieut. and Mrs. William C. Wise arrived this week, motoring from Los Angeles. They are now living in San Francisco, the Lieutenant commuting to the barracks.

Lieut. Comdr. A. N. Mitchell has returned from a short visit to Willows, where he has a rich rice plantation. Mrs. Mitchell spent the week-end with relatives in Oakland, returning here Monday. Paymr. and Mrs. Jonathan Brooks spent the week-end at Vichy Springs, P.A. Surg. E. O. J. Eyttinge, of the Milwaukee, arrived Sunday on a ten days' leave. Mrs. Eyttinge, with her little son, has been visiting her parents, Paymr. and Mrs. Brooks.

Naval Constr. P. H. Fretz, Lieut. E. A. Randall, U.S.M.C., and P.A. Surg. C. K. Winn have left for Lake Tahoe in Mr. Fretz's auto. Mrs. Claude Block, wife of Lieutenant Commander Block, who is spending the summer with her parents in San Francisco, was honor guest at a tea given Monday by Mrs. P. L. Wheeler. Mrs. Francis D. Pryor and small son leave shortly for San Diego to join Lieutenant Pryor, whose ship is there. They have been visiting Mrs. Pryor's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Gaillard Stoney.

Naval Constr. James Reed has returned from a several days' visit to San Francisco. Major William N. McKelvey, fleet marine officer of the Pacific Fleet, arrived last week for examination for promotion. Mrs. Alfred W. Bjornstad, who has been visiting her mother in San Francisco, leaves shortly for Fort Leavenworth to join Captain Bjornstad, who has just arrived there from Fort Sam Houston. Capt. and Mrs. G. W. Winterburn have arrived from Manila and are at the St. Francis, San Francisco, for the winter. Misses Helen and Mabel Updegraff leave shortly for the East, the former to resume her duties as instructor of chemistry at the University of Illinois, and the latter to study at the New York Arts and Crafts School. Mrs. Charles Huff, wife of Commander Huff, gave a large bridge party at the Hotel Bellevue, San Francisco, last week for her mother, Mrs. Christopher Kleneburg. Two score guests were present.

Word has been received here of the engagement of Lieut. Reginald S. H. Venable, now attached to the receiving ship Rainbow at San Francisco, and Miss Bessie Haines, the news of which was told at a luncheon given by his brother officers aboard the vessel. Miss Haines has been visiting her sister, Mrs. H. W. Swainits, of San Francisco. Lieut. R. G. Coman has returned from Marshfield, Ore., where he inspected the new radio station under construction. Paymr. Reginald Spear reported Tuesday from the South Dakota for temporary duty. Mrs. Arnold Marcus, who has spent the summer with her grandmother in San Francisco, sailed yesterday for the Philippines to join Lieutenant Marcus.

The Public Works Department has received authority to expend \$50,000 during the present fiscal year in lengthening and repairing the channel dikes and those in Carquinez Straits. These dikes increase the speed of the current to such an extent as to be an important factor in clearing the channel of all sediment. The Public Works Department is making excellent progress on the lengthening of the cantilever crane, necessary in order to build the superdrednought California here. All work will be finished and the crane in full commission inside of ten days. The keel of the battleship California will be laid the latter part of this month; it is intended to launch the vessel in January, 1918, and to have her ready for commissioning in February, 1919, twenty-nine months after the keel laying. The keel of the destroyer Caldwell will be laid Jan. 2, 1917, and she will leave the ways in the August fol-

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lowing. The date for launching the Shaw, now occupying the building slip, has not been set, as it is intended to keep her on the ways as long as possible, launching her only in time to prepare for the laying of the Caldwell's keel.

The radio expedition ship Saturn returned to Mare Island yesterday after a four months' cruise in Alaskan waters, the civilian wireless crew from here having been sent north to overhaul the radio stations. Owing to the fact that the new building at one of the stations has not been completed by the contractors, the wireless experts could not finish the entire work laid out when the Saturn left here, and it will be necessary to do this next year. To-day orders were received for the Saturn to report for collier duty with the fleet as soon as she discharged her crew and radio equipment. This came as a surprise to yard officers, as a large expenditure was made on her for machines and other equipment, needed on a radio expedition boat, before her departure, and it was then thought that the Saturn would be permanently utilized for this work. The destroyer Truxtun came to the yard this week for forty days' repairs. The Cleveland is to be finished by Oct. 12, when she will rejoin the fleet.

The Bureau of Efficiency in Washington has forwarded to the yard circulars to be filled out by all civil service employees, showing the dates of their appointment and of promotions, age, etc. The data will be used in compiling a scheme for the pensioning of employees, to be submitted to Congress at the next session.

Mare Island is to submit bids for a pontoon for the new 300-ton floating crane which is to be part of the battleship equipment for this yard. The float is 75 by 100 feet. The molds for the tanker Cuyama are to be shipped to the Boston Navy Yard, as that station is to build a tanker during the coming year. The Mare Island car ferry slip, placed in commission last month, is expected to effect a saving of \$22,000 alone in handling the battleship material.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

BATEMAN.—Born Aug. 26, 1916, to Lieut. and Mrs. Harold H. Bateman, U.S.A., at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, a daughter, Suzanne.

CALHOUN.—Born to Lieut. W. L. Calhoun, U.S.N., and Mrs. Calhoun a son, John Caldwell Calhoun, Sept. 7, 1916, at Long Beach, Cal.

DAVIS.—Born Sept. 1, 1916, to Capt. and Mrs. E. G. Davis, U.S.A., retired, a son, Edwin Griffith Davis, Jr.

GUILER.—Born to the wife of Lieut. (J.G.) Robert P. Guiler, U.S.N., on Sept. 10, 1916, a son, Robert P. Guiler, 3d.

HARTZ.—Born at San Diego, Cal., Sept. 2, 1916, to Capt. and Mrs. Rutherford Scott Hartz a daughter, Janet.

HAYWARD.—Born to the wife of Lieut. J. Waldemar Hayward, U.S.N., Aug. 30, 1916, at 1076 Dean street, Brooklyn, N.Y., a daughter, Camilla Wilson.

McMILLAN.—Born at San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 4, 1916, to Lieut. and Mrs. C. C. McMillan, U.S.C.G., a daughter, Bertha Florence.

MAXWELL.—Born at Picatinny Arsenal, N.J., Sept. 9, 1916, a son, Robert Edwin Maxwell, to Lieut. and Mrs. Russell L. Maxwell, Ord. Dept., U.S.A.

NOA.—Born at Portsmouth, Va., Aug. 8, 1916, to Capt. Walter E. Noa, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Noa a daughter, Janet Elizabeth.

STONE.—Born at Annapolis, Md., Sept. 11, 1916, to Comdr. Raymond Stone, U.S.N., and Esther King Snydam Stone a son, Gregory Sargent Stone.

ZIMMERMANN.—Born at Norfolk, Va., Sept. 2, 1916, to Lieut. A. G. Zimmermann, U.S.N., and Mrs. Zimmermann a son, Alfred George Zimmermann, Jr.

MARRIED.

ANDREW—CLEATOR.—At Naugatuck, Conn., Aug. 19, 1916, Anne Caroline Cleator to Lieut. George Sidney Andrew.

HORTON—STEELE.—At Lexington, Ky., Aug. 30, 1916, Capt. Jeter R. Horton, U.S.M.C., and Miss Florence Breckinridge Steele.

LANZA—LENAUX.—At New Orleans, La., Sept. 13, 1916, Capt. Manfred Lanza, 18th U.S. Inf., and Madeline Lenaux.

LAVENDER—LONG.—At Williamsport, Pa., Sept. 9, 1916, Lieut. Robert A. Lavender and Miss Margaret Ellen Long.

MUND—BAROSS.—At San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 6, 1916, Major Charles Mund, Cal. N.G., and Miss Clara Emily Baross.

PAINE—MALONE.—At Austin, Texas, Sept. 7, 1916, Lieut. Roger Warde Paine, U.S.N., and Miss Corine Malone.

REYNOLDS—PALMER.—At Des Moines, Iowa, Aug. 29, 1916, Lieut. Charles Carter Reynolds and Miss Lenore Palmer.

DIED.

BIRNEY.—At Washington, D.C., Sept. 4, 1916, Mr. Arthur A. Birney, father of Mrs. Strong, wife of Lieut. James H. Strong, U.S.N.

CAMPBELL.—Died at South Bend, Ind., Sept. 12, 1916, Mr. Myron Campbell, father of Comdr. Edward H. Campbell, U.S.N.

CROCKER.—Died at Colorado Springs, Colo., Sept. 4, 1916, Mrs. Margaret T. Crocker, wife of James A. Crocker, of Galveston, Texas; mother of Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Lewis Cox, U.S.N.; Mdan. James A. Crocker, Charles R. and Jessie M. Crocker, and Mr. and Mrs. A. M. MacIure, of Canada.

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ECKHART.—Died at Chicago, Ill., Sept. 1, 1916, ex-2d Lieut. Charles G. Eckhart, 4th U.S. Art., a graduate of the U.S.M.A., Class of 1867.

GREEN.—Died at San Diego, Cal., Sept. 5, 1916, Chief Mach. John F. Green, U.S.N., retired.

HENDEE.—Died at Brookline, Mass., Sept. 10, 1916, Pay Dir. George E. Hendee, U.S.N., retired.

HODGSDON.—Died at Detroit, Mich., Sept. 10, 1916, Sr. Capt. Daniel B. Hodgson, U.S. Coast Guard.

KENNEDY.—Died at Department Hospital, Honolulu, H.T., Aug. 21, 1916, Mrs. Annie Kennedy, mother of Mrs. Wilkerson, wife of Ord. Sergt. E. N. Wilkerson, U.S.A.

McCOMMON.—Died at Coronado, Cal., Aug. 26, 1916, Mr. Howard McCommon, father of Lieut. Comdr. Frank McCommon, U.S.N.

PALMER.—Suddenly at her residence, 319 Hudson avenue, Detroit, Mich., Aug. 30, 1916, Mrs. Jennie May Palmer, beloved wife of Mr. Charles B. Palmer and mother of Chief Gun. James C. McDermott, U.S.N.

RITCH.—Died at West Point, N.Y., Sept. 12, 1916, Cornelia A. Ritch, daughter of the late Henry L. Ritch and Phoebe A. Ritch, of New York city.

STOLZ—CLASSMATES AND FRIENDS of the late Lieut. Melvin L. Stolz, U.S.N., are invited to be present at the unveiling of a memorial bronze on Sunday, September 17, at 3:30 p.m., in family plot, Mt. Nehoh Cemetery, Cypress Hills, Brooklyn, N.Y.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The depot battalion of the 69th N.Y., under Major P. E. Reveille, is preparing to hold a bazaar in the armory at Twenty-sixth street and Lexington avenue, New York city, for relief work in aid of the active regiment while in the field. The affair, according to present arrangements, will begin on Oct. 28 and will last for two weeks. Mrs. Florence R. O'Neil, who organized the Actors' Fund Bazaar three years ago, is in charge of the women working for the affair. Her office is at the armory.

Out of a total membership of 1,330 officers and men belonging to the 13th Coast Defense Command, N.G.N.Y., 1,280 men were pledged to attend the maneuvers at Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., while twenty men were doubtful. Unfortunately for the command, the orders for the maneuvers were revoked by the War Department because of the infantile paralysis epidemic, to the great disappointment of the 13th, who would have made the best record of attendance in its history, and the presence of 1,280 men would have exceeded the record of any other National Guard command of coast artillery in the United States. Col. Sydney Grant, commanding the 13th, will resume armory drills on Oct. 1 and plans a busy season, both socially and militarily. The drill schedule is now being worked out.

Active and veteran members of the New Haven Grays began the annual observance of the anniversary of their organization in New Haven on Sept. 10, 1916. The active and veterans attended divine service at Center Church, where the Rev. Dr. Oscar E. Mayner preached the sermon. At two p.m. the Grays marched to Evergreen Cemetery to decorate the graves of the veterans of the Grays. The customary outing on anniversary day took place Sept. 13 at Momaugauin. When the Connecticut National Guard returns from the border, where most of the active company are serving, there will be a big celebration of the 100th anniversary of the Grays.

The Coast Artillery of the National Guard of Maine is attending the joint coast defense exercises at Fort Williams, Me., which began on Sept. 14, to continue until Sept. 23.

Adjutant General Foster of Florida has issued new regulations governing the examination of persons selected for appointment to commissioned office, which comply with the National Defense Act. As it has been announced by the War Department that all persons appointed to commissioned office in the National Guard since the date of the enactment of the National Defense Act, viz. June 3, 1916, shall be subject to subsequent Federal examination, the examination by state agencies, so far as relates to professional subjects, will from this date be discontinued, and appointments will be made subject to the examination which is to be prescribed by the President and to the future action of the War Department.

Col. Elmore F. Austin, commanding the 8th Coast Defense Command, N.G.N.Y., has issued orders directing company drills, schools of instruction and armory small-arms practice to be resumed on Oct. 2. For purposes of drill, instruction and ceremonies this command is divided into three battalions and five commands: 1st Battalion and Fire Command, 25th, 28th, 31st and 34th Cos., Major Wilson commanding; 2d Battalion and Fire Command, 26th, 30th, 33d and 35th Cos., Major Ames commanding; 3d Battalion and Fire Command, 27th, 29th, 32d and 36th Cos., Major Looser commanding. Field officers will supervise and inspect drills in their respective commands and report the result to the commanding officer each week. Company commanders will be held strictly accountable for the drill and discipline in their respective companies and for the condition of the property (Q.M. and Ordnance) issued to them. Any shortage must be made good at once. The wearing of civilian clothing within the armory, by officers and enlisted men during the drill season, will be restricted to the time necessary in entering and leaving the same.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

H. B. F.—Discharge by purchase is not being granted at present.

OLD TIMER.—Let the son apply to The Adjutant General of the Army at Washington regarding his father's six months' death gratuity. The soldier should have made a designation. It is possible that he failed to do so, in which case there is no relief short of a special act of Congress.

W. R. asks: (1) Could I serve in the U.S. Coast Guard as cadet while I am in the Reserve of the U.S. Army? (2) Could I get the final citizen papers on an honorable discharge for three years' faithful service? I took the first papers on the first day of my enlistment. Answer: (1) No. (2) You would not get final discharge in three years if you were furloughed to Reserve. See the officer of the court where you took out first papers.

O. B.—Sec. 80, of the National Defense Act, applies to officers and employees of the U.S. who are members of the National Guard. We cannot find that the law authorizes leave with pay to employees not members of the Guard for purpose of attending civilian training camps. Since Congress did not provide for such leaves, the P.O. and other department heads have no authority to grant other than the prescribed annual leaves.

S. E. T.—Apply to The Adjutant General for the dates desired, as the available published data for the period referred to is not complete.

E. P. N. asks: My three years will expire Sept. 7, 1916. At present there is an order to the effect that no man will be discharged until further orders. Should this order be canceled within the next few months, could I be furloughed to the reserve? Answer: As the furlough to the reserve at three years, under the old contract, is discretionary with the Secretary of War, there can be no answer made to this question until the present ban is removed and a concrete case is presented in the case of a request for furlough under the privilege referred to.

C. B. asks: (1) Give population of six largest cities in U.S. by latest estimate. (2) Give population of six largest cities in world by latest estimate. Answer: (1) According to census of 1910, New York, 4,766,888; Chicago, 2,185,283;



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Philadelphia, 1,49,008; St. Louis, 687,029; Boston, 670,585; Cleveland, 560,565. (2) New York, according to New York state census of 1915, 5,006,484; London, in 1911, 4,522,964; Paris, 2,881,100; Chicago, in 1915, 2,393,325; Berlin, 2,071,257; Tokio, 2,033,321.

ENGINEER.—In the schedule of pay provided by the National Defense Act for the new grades created by the act, a rate of \$45 per month is provided for the following: Sergeant, first class, Corps of Engineers; regimental supply sergeant, Infantry, Cavalry, Field Artillery and Corps of Engineers; battalion supply sergeant, Corps of Engineers, and assistant engineer, Coast Artillery Corps. The War Department has not yet amended Par. 9, A.R., so as to grade the new ranks provided in the Defense Act.

X. Z.—Sec. 125 of the National Defense Act provides for protection of the uniform. It "shall not be construed to prevent the instructors and members of the duly organized cadet corps of a state university, state college, or public high school offering a regular course in military instruction from wearing the uniform duly prescribed by the authorities of such university, college or public school for wear by the instructors and members of such cadet corps." See first paragraph on page 68, this issue.

M. L.—As your four years will be up on Nov. 9 you will be furloughed to the reserve in accordance with your seven-year contract. If you want to re-enlist and do so within three months (you being now on first enlistment), you will receive the bonus. That is, you may re-enlist Nov. 9, or you may be furloughed to the reserve in the regular course, and if you desire to return to active duty within three months a discharge from first enlistment would be granted in order to enable you to make a new contract. Under this new contract, which would be as specified in the Defense Act of June 3, you could be furloughed one year later if your C.O. pronounced you efficient, or you would naturally pass to the reserve in three years.

H. P. F.—A board was appointed some time ago to amend the Tables of Organization. When the board finishes its work orders will no doubt report the results.

W. T. B.—Write to The Adjutant General for requirements of examinations for West Point entrance from the Army ranks. We have published in our issues since Sept. 2 lists of recent appointees authorized to take the examinations next March.

D. F. M.—We see nothing in the Regulations to prevent a private, first class, from receiving the extra money that may be authorized for extra duty if he is detailed to the work. Private, first class, Artillery, is a new grade created by the National Defense Act. The pay is \$13 in first enlistment. Apply to The Adjutant General for regulations governing appointment or promotion.

M. A. F.—When the boards have passed upon the papers of the recent applicants for commission (examinations of Aug. 21) the results will be announced in this paper. When appointments are made of the successful candidates their orders will likewise appear in our columns. See paragraph in our editorial columns.

H. H. B.—A soldier on the reserve cannot enlist in the Coast Guard (formerly called Revenue Cutter Service). There are state laws forbidding discrimination against soldiers because of their uniform; these laws operate only in the individual states that have passed them. Inquire at your nearest court or state office. We cannot say when the order withholding furlough on three years' service under the present contracts will be rescinded.

J. A. asks: An enlisted man's time expires in November, after serving four years with the colors. Has he the privilege of staying out three months while the reserves are still with the colors, or must he re-enlist the following day? Answer: He automatically passes to the reserve, although he may be held to service as a reservist, under the recent order calling out the reserve. Should he decide to re-enlist within three months after passing to the reserve, he would be discharged and re-enlisted and his service would be counted as continuous.

R. G., TEXAS.—When on July 29 we answered a number of questions regarding the National Defense Act in a single paragraph, we were under the impression that your query was included. Since in your second letter you do not say what the question was, we have no means of replying more fully.

A. G. H.—We find no order bearing upon the subject to which you refer in your letter of Aug. 6. The Act of Aug. 24, 1912, determines the status of the civilians in relation to enlisted force of the Quartermaster Corps.

SUBSCRIBER asks: After serving five years in the National Guard, New York, and having been mustered into the United States service as a line captain, I resign my commission in the New York Infantry, am I returned to the N.G.N.Y. transferred to the reserve list, or does my commission cease? Answer: You cease to be an officer and are out of the Service. Your commission is vacated. See Sec. 77, National Defense Act.

D. L. S. asks: (1) Can a father get his son out of the Army if the son enlists at the minor age of eighteen without the father's consent? This particular young man told the recruiting officer that he was eighteen and then signed his own papers, etc. He enlisted under the old bill about one year ago. (2) Can a soldier get his discharge at the end of four years' service at the present time? Answer: (1) Apply to the War Department. This was a case of fraudulent enlistment, and the youth would no doubt be discharged without honor. (2) Not a discharge; he would be furloughed to the reserve.

J. M.—Regarding the simplification of your name at the time of taking out first citizenship papers and enlisting in the Army, there should be no trouble in connection with your retaining this name, since it was adopted for an honest purpose. State the facts through the channel and we have no doubt you will receive favorable reply, or directions how to adjust the matter without trouble.

J. G. R.—The Secretary of War is using the discretion allowed by law in withholding privilege of discharge by purchase during the present unsettled military conditions.

J. M. T.—The address of the National Rifle Association is Washington, D.C.

RESERVISTS.—It is not possible for us to tell you how long you may be retained with the colors. In regard to pay available for dependents of men called out for the present border emergency, Congress on Sept. 8 passed a law making this \$2,000,000 appropriation available in the case of those coming into active service prior to the passage of the Army Appropriation Act of Aug. 29 as well as subsequent thereto.

R. E. S.—Write to Navy Department regarding appointment as warrant machinist, U.S. Navy.

F. J. McK.—Apply to The Adjutant General for the information you desire regarding the 35th U.S. Volunteers.

R. M. S. asks: (1) Can an officer of Militia, who is over age, married and not able to take examination for such rank,

be appointed an officer of Regular troops to remain in Regular Army after emergency call is over? (2) Does a major of Militia hold rank in the Regular Army with men who have come to that office by usual promotion? (3) How can a Militia major be placed in command of Regular troops who have a captain of Regular Army in charge? Answer: (1) No. (2) When operating together seniority is determined by longevity in respective ranks and grades of combined forces. (3) No emergency has arisen to demand the consideration of such a detail. In the absence of a Regular major a Regular captain would command the battalion.

J. J. H.—A man may be retained in the Service beyond the term of his enlistment to complete the term of confinement and to make up time lost in confinement. A man released from confinement may receive from the Q.M.O. a suit of citizen's outer clothing to cost not to exceed \$10.

E. La R.—Write to The Adjutant General for information as to examinations for second lieutenancies in Philippine Scouts. There will be no examinations this November, as there are enough on eligible list for the adjacent year.

W. B. W.—Apply to The Adjutant General, U.S.A., Washington, D.C., for Bulletin 17, 1916. This will tell you in full why your claim for pay while absent with the Guard is denied.

F. G. O.—When a man is discharged from the Army, his travel allowances are those provided by law in effect at the time of his discharge. When you were discharged the legal rate was two cents. The fact that men discharged about the time you were enlisted received four cents a mile travel money does not entitle you to collect two cents a mile difference. Neither can you ask the Government to pay you one and one-half cents a mile difference on your 1914 discharge because this Congress fixes the rate hereafter at three and one-half cents.

J. M. N.—Congress has made no provision for counting service with the U.S. Punitive Expedition in Mexico double toward retirement.

W. L. C. asks: Can I go out to the reserve after the expiration of three years with the colors? I will have three years in on March 28, 1917. Answer: No; the new enlistment arrangements are operative only in contracts entered upon on or after Nov. 1, 1916. It may be possible, though, that the old privilege of furlough at three years, now being withheld on account of the border troubles, may again be granted by that time if the Mexican outlook improves.

W. G. H.—The address of Capt. Fred Wheeler, who commanded Troop E, 4th Cav., during the Spanish-American War, is Major Fred Wheeler, U.S.A., retired, 48 Pleasant street, Stamford, Conn.

VOLUNTEER.—In Section 37, National Defense Act, providing for an Officers' Reserve Corps we find: "All persons now carried as duly qualified and registered pursuant to Sec. 23 of the Act of Jan. 21, 1903 [Dick Act], shall, for a period of three years after passage of this act, be eligible for appointment in the Officers' Reserve Corps in the section corresponding to the arm, corps, or department for which they have been found qualified without further examination, except a physical examination, and subject to limitations as to age and rank herein prescribed." Now you say that you qualified under G.O. 42, 1915. This G.O. provides for the listing of Volunteer candidates under several different clauses of the order; one of these clauses relates to those who filled the requirements of Sec. 23 of the Dick Act. If you come under that heading you may be appointed in the Officers' Reserve Corps without further examination except physical. If you were not qualified under the provisions of Sec. 23, Dick Act, you have been correctly informed and must take the mental and physical examinations. The Dick Act provisions referred to cover the following: (1) All applicants who shall have served in the Regular Army of the United States in any of the Volunteer forces of the United States, or in the Organized Militia * * * or who, being a citizen of the United States, shall have attended or pursued a regular course of instruction in any military school or college of the U.S. Army, or shall have graduated from any educational institution to which an officer of the Army or Navy has been detailed as superintendent or professor pursuant to law after having creditably pursued the course of military instruction therein provided.

B. N.—The 3d Infantry left United States for Cuba June 14, 1898; back in United States Aug. 25, 1898. Allow about four days each way for sea travel.

A. W. H. asks: A minor, twenty years old, enlisted under an assumed name, giving his age as over twenty-one. After two years' service his mother finds out that he is in the Army, and through the War Department, tries to have him discharged, claiming that she needs his support. He is now of age and wishes to finish his enlistment. What will be the probable results? Answer: The probable result will be that he will be discharged without honor, on account of fraudulent enlistment. If the man himself had confessed the fact that he had overstated his age for the sake of concealing his minority and asked to be allowed to remain in the Service and make good, under his true name, it might be that if his service had been satisfactory he would be retained in Service.

INTERPRETATIONS, INFANTRY DRILL REGULATIONS, 1911.

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L. S. asks: (1) Are there four or five movements in executing left shoulder arms from right shoulder? That is, should the "port arms" be executed in a single count or in two counts? (2) In executing right shoulder arms from left shoulder arms "by numbers" is the last count "four" or "five"? Answer: (1) Five counts, as the "port arms" is executed in the usual manner with two counts. (2) Five.

G. H. asks: (1) Being at bayonet exercise and the command is "to the rear, cut down, lunge," etc., does the soldier, on completion of the movement ordered, face to his original front without command, or does he remain facing in the direction ordered? (2) The guard is commanded by a N.C.O. After presenting arms to the old guard, does he remain on the left to present arms to the officer of the day, or does he change to the right? Answer: (1) Remains faced in the direction ordered. (2) On the left.

SUBSCRIBER asks: A company musician at company inspection is armed with a pistol, and also has his bugle. Which does he show for inspection? Answer: His pistol, and then, if directed to do so, his bugle.

B. asks: Is it proper to execute a facing while at present arms? Answer: Yes, if ordered to do so.

G. W. C. asks: (1) How is the rifle carried to the position of parade rest? (2) What is the position of the right hand at "Inspection, Arms," with the chamber open? Answer: (1) Par. 90, I.D.R., says, "Carry the muzzle in the front of the center of the body, barrel to the left." Not prescribed whether it shall be turned on the toe or the heel. (2) Holding the bolt-handle with the thumb and forefinger of the right hand. Par. 98, I.D.R.

W. W. asks: (1) When executing "Squads right," does the squad take up the full step on the fifth step? (2) How many counts does it take to execute "Squads right, about"? Answer: (1) From a halt, it takes between four and five steps for the flank man to arrive on the line. It is usual in executing "Squads right" from a halt to require the flank man to arrive on the line on the fifth count, and all men to move forward at the sixth count. In executing "Squads right," when on the march, it is easier for the man to take one step forward after the command "March" before he begins the turn, thus making him arrive on the line at the sixth count after the command "March" and moving forward on the seventh. The better system to ensure uniformity is to require that both from a halt and when marching all men shall move forward on the seventh count. (2) It is usual to require the men to step off on the eleventh count.

M. W. W. asks: Par. 207, I.D.R., states, if the guide be center, the corporals in front of the center squad move to the right. The corporals in the rear of the center squad move to the left front, etc. Assuming originally that the company was in line and the change from line into column was made by the command, "Left by squads, march," the order of the squads would be numerically reversed; in other words, the original left or eighth squad would be at the head of the column. Would the leading squads move to the right, if the guide were given as center, or, because the squads are re-

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versed, would they move to the left? Answer: They move to the right. See second part of Par. 162, I.D.R., 1911.

C. M. S. asks: The column is advancing in column of squads with the guide on the right. The command is given "Column right, march." Does the front rank of the leading squad advance to the front forty inches and turn on the same ground as the guide, or does the front rank turn immediately, so that the guide will have to move to the right after changing direction to conform to the column? Answer: The front rank turn immediately and the guide conforms. See Par. 181, I.D.R.

R. L. W. asks: (1) Battalion being in close line, Par. 263, I.D.R., are the seven paces measured from guide to guide or from flank of one company to the flank of the next company? (2) If from flank to flank, is it measured from the closer or from flank member of the squad? (3) When the battalion is in close column, are the eight paces measured from the back of the guide in front to the front of the guide of the following company, or from the back of the rear rank of the leading company to the front rank of the company following? Answer: (1) From flank to flank. (2) From flank member of squad. (3) From the back of the rear rank of the leading company to the front rank of the company following.

G. B. asks: (1) Is there anything in Army Regulations prohibiting the division or brigade headquarters to detail by name men from units for work at those headquarters without consulting the captain of the company? (2) Is it not the custom of the Service to consult the captain in such cases? Answer: (1) No. (2) Where circumstances permit, it is usual to ask the company commander, through channels, whether or not there is any objection to such detail.

PLATTSBURG BARRACKS.

Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., Sept. 12, 1916.

Colonel Biddle, Superintendent of the Military Academy, is a guest of General Wood, at the training camp. Mrs. Yznaga will be in Plattsburg to-morrow to visit her daughter, Mrs. Regan, and will remain until Mrs. Regan leaves for New York and Washington, and later will join Captain Regan, 30th Inf., now on duty at Eagle Pass, Texas.

Invitations are out for Lieutenant Milliken's marriage to Miss Pansy Frances Painter, which will take place on Sept. 19 at Miss Painter's home in Johnson City, Tenn. Col. A. L. Parmer left on Saturday for Brownsville, Texas, where he is in command of the 37th Infantry.

Mrs. Lucian S. Shedden, of Plattsburg, has announced the engagement of her daughter, Elizabeth Alden, to Lieut. Harold Roe Bull, 30th Inf. Mrs. Walker, wife of Captain Walker, C.A.C., leaves Plattsburg this afternoon.

The Coast Artillery, which has been on duty at the training camp for over two months, is leaving in the morning for its different posts on the Eastern coast.

Major and Mrs. Threlkeld and Tom are spending a day or two in Quebec.

FORT TERRY.

Fort Terry, N.Y., Sept. 12, 1916.

The officers and ladies of the post entertained Col. and Mrs. Hero and the Misses Hero on Aug. 29 with a farewell dinner in the mess hall of the 100th Company barracks, which was artistically decorated. There were six small tables and the twenty-six guests progressed in couples between courses, each couple in turn having the honor of sitting at the Commanding Officer's table.

Mrs. Le Forge, of Fort Wright, arrived Aug. 30 to visit her daughter, Mrs. Halbert, for a few days. Mr. Cunningham, of San Antonio, Texas, who has been visiting his daughter, Mrs. Usher, left Sept. 2. Mrs. Trotter, of Fort Michie, was the guest of Mrs. Usher Sept. 2. Mrs. Usher's dinner guests that evening were Mesdames Coghill, Trotter and Scott and Lieutenant Hogan. Other guests came in for an informal dance.

Mr. Givens, of Tampa, Fla., arrived Sept. 2 to visit his daughter, Mrs. Sumner. Capt. H. H. Scott, of New York, visited the post for the week-end, as did Captain Wertenbaker. Col. and Mrs. Hero, the Misses Hero and Andrew Hero left Sept. 5. They will visit Mrs. Hero's parents, Gen. and Mrs. Davis, in New Hampshire, before sailing for Honolulu. Mr. and Mrs. Donald, of Mobile, arrived Sept. 5 to spend several weeks with their daughter, Mrs. Barlow. Mrs. Fitch, with her son and daughters, Mrs. Ferry and Miss Fitch, arrived

from New York last week to join Dr. Fitch. They will occupy quarters recently vacated by Capt. and Mrs. Wertenbaker.

Mrs. Wertenbaker, with her small daughter and her sister, Miss Roland, left Wednesday to join Captain Wertenbaker at Fort Wright. Lieut. and Mrs. Sumner's guests at bridge Wednesday evening were Mrs. Landers, Dr. and Mrs. Fitch, Mrs. Ferry, Miss Fitch, Mr. and Mrs. Givens, Mr. and Mrs. Donald and Lieut. and Mrs. Barlow; prizes were won by Mrs. Donald and Lieutenant Barlow.

Mrs. Landers entertained at supper Friday for Mr. and Mrs. Givens and Lieut. and Mrs. Sumner. Lieut. and Mrs. Halbert spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Le Forge, at Fort Wright. Lieut. and Mrs. Barlow's supper guests Sunday were Mr. and Mrs. Givens, Mr. and Mrs. Donald and Lieut. and Mrs. Sumner. Lieutenant Barlow left Monday for Niantic, where he is detailed to muster out the Connecticut National Guard on their return from the border. Mr. Ferry, of New York, spent the week-end as the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Fitch.

FORT SLOCUM.

Fort Slocum, N.Y., Sept. 5, 1916.

Mrs. Junius C. Gregory returned Thursday from a visit with her sister, Mrs. C. H. Smith, in Warrington, Va., where she attended the horse show. Mrs. Smith returned with Mrs. Gregory, whom she is visiting. Mrs. Paul W. Gibson is enjoying a visit from her brother and his wife.

Miss Brown, of Los Angeles, is visiting Mrs. John H. Howard. Capt. A. T. Owenshine has returned from taking recruits to El Paso. Miss Sylvia King has returned to her home in Washington, D.C., after spending a month here as guest of Miss Katherine Smith.

Miss Edwin O. Sarratt, from Fort Totten, is visiting Mrs. S. G. Talbot. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Van Vliet spent the week-end on the post. Dr. Ketcham is here on leave from Brownsville. Miss Marjorie McArthur has returned after a week's visit in Herkimer, N.Y.

Mr. Norrington, of New York, spent the week-end at the home of his sister, Mrs. Howard R. Smalley. Mr. Dick Smith, from Washington, spent a night and a day on the post, the guest of Mr. R. C. Van Vliet.

Fort Slocum, N.Y., Sept. 10, 1916.

The New Rochelle Daily Star of Sept. 9 calls attention to the generous contribution of a total collection of \$422.50 raised at Fort Slocum toward the citizens' committee fund of \$10,000 for the crippled children, victims of the epidemic of pyomyelitis. Including officers, non-coms. and recruits, there are about 800 at the post, and the recruits were not allowed to give over twenty-five cents each, and, says the Star, they "responded with a will. The Regulars added generally fifty cents or \$1 each, and the same was true of the quartermasters and the medical departments and the band. Even the post laundry was willingly included, and the commissioned officers added \$2 each. New Rochelle is to be congratulated in having included within its limits an Army post of the importance of Fort Slocum, and with so fine spirited a body of officers and men as make up the post."

SECOND CAVALRY NOTES.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Sept. 11, 1916.

Mrs. Joseph Herron has returned to the post after being away all summer, dividing her time between Plattsburg, where Major Herron has been on duty, and St. Louis and Washington, visiting relatives and friends. Miss King, after a summer with her sister, Mrs. Charles G. Harvey, left last week for Connecticut. Capt. John A. Barry spent Wednesday in the post, from Plattsburg, last week. Mrs. Francis Hunter entertained at tea for Mrs. John K. Brown prior to her departure for West Point, Lieutenant Brown's new station. Major Wallace De Witt, M.C., spent last Thursday in the post, from Plattsburg.

Mrs. Dix and Miss Thompson, who have been visiting Mrs. Frank M. Andrews, left last week. Lieut. Col. Henry Page, M.C., in charge of the medical training camp at Plattsburg, came over last Wednesday from Plattsburg, being Major Wallace De Witt's guest while in the post. Colonel Page was en route to the state mobilization camps of New Hampshire and Massachusetts. On reaching Essex Junction, Vt., he received orders to return to Plattsburg, which he did Thursday morning, and he will go from there to the New York state

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mobilization camp. Mrs. Joseph Herron was quite ill for a few days last week, but is now out again.

Lieut. Henry McE. Pendleton came over from Plattsburg last Wednesday, making the trip in his new 1917 Dodge roadster. Col. John L. Chamberlain, I.G., here on an inspection tour last week, left Thursday for New York. Major E. L. King spent Thursday in the post, from Plattsburg. Mr. Watson Leonhauer, who has been spending the summer with his parents, Major and Mrs. Harry Leonhauer, left last week for New York.

Mrs. Dickman entertained with several tables of bridge Thursday in honor of Mrs. Stotsenberg, who is visiting Mrs. Charles A. Romeyn. Mrs. William C. Rivers was over from Plattsburg a day or two last week. Her son, Mr. James Rivers, expects to leave shortly for Sewanee, Tenn., where he will enter college.

Troop H, under command of Capt. Charles A. Romeyn, will leave Plattsburg to-day for this post. The entire 3d Squadron and machine-gun troop still remain at Plattsburg and probably will not return to the post until the end of the training camp, early in October.

FORT TOTTEN.

Fort Totten, N.Y., Sept. 11, 1916.

This week has seen the raising of the quarantine, which has kept the post under restrictions for two months. Fortunately all the children have escaped the dread disease of the epidemic.

The troops of the 1st, 2d and 4th Companies of Fort Totten command, formerly 82d, 101st and 165th Companies of Coast Artillery, went this morning to Sandy Hook for their annual small-arms target practice, leaving here the 3d (135th), or Headquarters Company, the militia recruits in camp on the reservation, and the 167th Company, just returned from the Mexican border. The latter arrived this afternoon and was met at the dock and escorted to barracks by the band. A dinner had been prepared for the newcomers by members of the 3d Company, and a hearty welcome awaited them. Lieut. R. G. Payne, who has commanded the company on the border, returned with them, also Lieutenant Warren, who will now have station here. Captain Cooper, quartermaster of the 5th Provisional Regiment at Laredo, Texas, is expected back tomorrow.

According to this week's orders, near-future arrivals at the post will include Lieut. Alexander Pendleton, recently returned from the border, and Lieutenants Draves and Williams, of the Class of 1916, U.S.M.A. Dr. Hunter, of the Reserve Corps, now stationed here, has gone to Fort Jay for temporary duty. Captain Biddle has gone to Camp Whitman to muster out the militiamen returning from Texas. Major Hall, on duty at Plattsburg all summer, is now in command of the September camp there. Colonel Haan has just become the owner of a new Mitchell touring car.

Banks Gibson, who has been visiting his sister, Mrs. Cooper, returned to his home in New Haven this week. Major and Mrs. Pearce had as house guests Friday night Mr. and Mrs. Neale, of Portland, Me., and Lieut. B. O'N. Kennedy.

Bridge hostesses this week have included Mesdames Robinson, Gilmore and Hall. Mrs. Robinson had one table of bridge Wednesday for Mrs. Gilmore, Mrs. Campbell and Miss Navarro. Mrs. Hall joining them for tea. Mrs. Gilmore had as guests Thursday Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Campbell and Miss Navarro; and on Friday Mrs. Hall entertained for Mesdames Brownlee, Robinson, Cooper, Loughry, Campbell and Lane and Miss Navarro. Mrs. Robinson having high score. Mrs. Payne had dinner that evening for her mother, Mrs. Graham, and Lieut. and Mrs. Hall. Lieut. and Mrs. Lane were supper guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Blood Sunday.

A large number of enlisted men from here have participated recently at Beechhurst in the acting of a new motion-picture film to be produced soon by the Famous Players Company, with Mary Pickford as the star. Several officers have gone with the men and aided in the work without actually taking part in the production.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Sept. 11, 1916.

The 2d and 4th Companies of Fort Monroe, formerly the 41st and 69th Companies, C.A.C., arrived Wednesday on a special train from Del Rio, Texas. They were met by the band and a number of friends and relatives. Major Gulick was in command of the train, the other officers being Major Little, M.C., Captain Longino, Lieutenants Aurand, Melberg and Cochran.

Mrs. E. Reybold entertained at bridge Monday in honor of Mrs. F. E. Willford and for Mesdames Lincoln, Brackett, Tignor, Menely, Simmons, Grace and Peace. Prize-winners were Mesdames Lincoln and Simmons. Mrs. Kinkamp spent Monday and Tuesday with Mrs. Willett.

Mrs. J. K. Crain gave a card party Tuesday in honor of

Mrs. Willford and for Mesdames Berry, Lincoln, Fenton, Horowitz, Harrison, Cannon, Gibson, Willett, Garrett, Hinkamp, Peace, Heines, Reybold, Knight and Menely. Prizes were won by Mesdames Berry, Heines, Garrett and Harrison. Lieut. and Mrs. L. D. Booth had dinner Wednesday for Capt. and Mrs. Willford, Lieut. and Mesdames Reybold and Knight.

Since the Atlantic Fleet has been in the Roads a number of baseball games have been played between the post teams and the various ships' teams. The 1st Company defeated the Minnesota 6 to 1 on Sept. 2; the post team on Sept. 3 defeated the Arkansas 5 to 3 and the Oklahoma 5 to 1.

Captain Longino was the dinner guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Koenig Thursday. Mesdames Fuller and Peace were joint hostesses at a bridge party at the club with ten tables in play Thursday. Prizes were won by Mesdames Willett, Gildart, O'Rear, Haines, Crain, Brackett, Nugent and Miss Stone.

Lieut. and Mrs. Garrett gave a luncheon for Captain Longino on Friday. Mrs. R. P. Hall gave a card party Friday at the club, having as her guests Mesdames Lincoln, Berry, Seaman, Crain, Fuller, Peace, Tignor, Brackett, Gibson, Gildart, Buttgenbach, Lohr, Cannon, O'Rear, Grace, Reybold Chase and Haines and Miss Capwell. Prizes were won by Mesdames Crain, Gildart, Grace, Knight, Berry and Brackett.

Capt. and Mrs. F. E. Willford left Friday for Boston, where Captain Willford will attend the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. This interesting family will be missed by their many friends at Monroe. Major Gulick and Captain Rhoades went on leave Sunday. They will make the trip to New England in Major Gulick's car. Lieutenant Holland entertained at dinner at the Chamberlin Sunday for Miss Sheppard, Capt. and Mrs. Long, Capt. and Mrs. Lincoln.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., Sept. 4, 1916.

Naval Constr. Laurence S. Adams, industrial manager of the Portsmouth, N.H., Yard, has been a recent visitor to this yard. Capt. and Mrs. Kenneth McAlpine have returned to their home in Portsmouth from a motor trip to Natural Bridge, Va. Lieut. and Mrs. S. B. Macfarlane are guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Clyde G. West, Portsmouth. Mrs. J. E. B. Stuart has returned to her home in Ghent from Hot Springs, Va. Chief Engr. A. H. Loesch, of the Prinz Eitel Friedrich, had dinner on the ship Thursday for Mrs. Walter McLean, Capt. and Mrs. E. H. Conger, Lieut. and Mrs. Clyde G. West, Miss Katherine Tucker, Lieut. G. N. Reeves and S. B. Macfarlane, Mr. John Schuber, Lieutenant Tix and Count Nievichikowski.

Miss Aline Kelly has returned from Jamestown, R.I. Mrs. H. N. Manney, from Port Royal, S.C., is the guest of her mother, Mrs. George Wilson, in Ghent. Naval Constr. and Mrs. Beirne S. Bullard have taken an apartment in Greenway Court. Mrs. Richmond K. Turner is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. George Gibson, Monument avenue, Richmond, Va., on her way from California to join her husband, Lieutenant Turner, here.

Lieut. and Mrs. Lyl A. Davidson are guests of Mr. and Mrs. John S. Jenkins, Warren Crescent. Lieut. Charles C. Ross spent the week-end with Mrs. Ross and little son at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Simmons, Raleigh avenue. Lieut. and Mrs. P. H. Torrey, U.S.M.C., have taken an apartment in the Weyanoke, Ghent, for the winter. Miss Anita Kite, of Washington, is the guest of Miss Elise Hodges, Stockley Gardens.

Allen B. Cook, son of Comdr. A. M. Cook, retired, of Edgewater, near Norfolk, has received an appointment to the Naval Academy from President Wilson and will leave soon to enter a preparatory school at Washington. Dr. Robert S. Perkins, of Norfolk, announces the engagement of his daughter, Virginia, to Lieut. Halsey Powell, U.S.N. The wedding will take place in October. Naval Constr. and Mrs. E. G. Kintner and family have returned from Sweet Chalybeate Springs, Va., where they have been spending several weeks. Mrs. L. A. Bain, Miss Kathleen Bain and Mrs. Frank C. Cook and children, who have been spending the summer at Jamestown, R.I., have returned to their home, Stockley Gardens.

Miss Mary C. Galt has left to join her mother, Mrs. W. W. Galt, at Sweet Chalybeate Springs, Va. Mr. H. B. Galt has returned from there. Capt. Herman O. Stickney spent the week-end with Mrs. Stickney, guest of her mother, Mrs. Gordon Milhodo, Bute street.

The bowling contest at Sweet Chalybeate Springs, Va., was won by Miss Katherine Goodwin, of Washington. The tennis championship was won by Miss Cornelia Truxton, of Norfolk, and Dr. Joe Hume. Lieut. and Mrs. Clyde G. West had a dinner Saturday for Admiral and Mrs. Walter McLean, Capt. and Mrs. E. H. Conger, Lieut. and Mrs. S. B. Macfarlane, Miss Katherine Tucker and Lieut. G. N. Reeves. Ensign C. C. Vickery and T. E. Chandler had dinner at the Chamberlin last week for Misses Elise Hodges and Anita Kite, of Washington. Paymr. S. L. Bethea had dinner on the Vestal last week for Paymr. and Mrs. W. W. Lamar, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Pender, Dr. and Mrs. R. Lloyd Williams, Miss Anne H. Harvey, of Kingston, N.C., and Miss Helen Gwynn.

Miss Katherine G. Knight had a dinner at her home in Washington last week for her sister, Mrs. William L. Pryor, Misses Mary Constable, of Maryland, Margaret and Elizabeth Fechteler, Lieutenants Loder and Kieffer, Ensigns Rohn and Knight and Chaplain E. Evans. Mrs. Charles C. Ross and little son, accompanied by Mrs. James G. Simmons, returned to their home, Raleigh avenue, last week from Jamestown, R.I., where they have been spending the summer.

Norfolk, Va., Sept. 14, 1916.

Hundreds of sailors and enlisted men from the fleet thronged Norfolk and the various beaches around here Saturday and yesterday. At the Naval Y.M.C.A. every room was filled, many sleeping on billiard tables, benches and cots put in every available space. At Old Point wives, sweethearts and relatives had gathered in force, the Chamberlin being the scene of much gaiety. Many dinners, both at the hotels and on ships, were given.

Mrs. Franklin D. Karns had a card party and tea Tuesday for Mesdames E. E. Hayden, Schuyler S. Heim, Charles C. Ross, A. D. Owens, N. G. Flarrow, Misses Mary and Dorothy Hayden, and Achsah Jones, of Washington. Mesdames Hayden and Owens were joined. Later Mrs. E. J. R. Wigg poured tea and other guests joined.

The marine officers' summer school at Gettysburg has closed and the school at the barracks here will reopen soon. First Lieut. P. H. Torrey and C. D. Barrett, instructors at Gettysburg, have returned to the barracks.

Capt. and Mrs. John H. Dayton have arrived on the receiving ship. Captain Dayton has recently been ordered to command the training station. Mrs. W. R. Carter and children are guests of Mrs. Carter's father, Mr. Thomas Willcox. Mrs. Allen W. Ashbrook is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Northern, Hampton Court.

Ensign George B. Wilson has returned to the Delaware after being the guest of his brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Oast, Willoughby Beach. Mrs. Paul A. Capron has been spending some time at the Chamberlin, Old Point, to be with her husband, Lieutenant Capron, who is attached to the Kansas. Mrs. A. M. Watson is a guest at the Chamberlin to be with her husband, Captain Watson, U.S.S. Oklahoma. Mrs. S. B. Macfarlane, guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Clyde G. West, Portsmouth, has returned to her home in New York.

P.A. Surg. Martin Donelson had a dinner at the Country Club Friday for P.A. Surg. and Mrs. George C. Rhoades, Mr. and Mrs. William S. Broderick, Miss Virginia Dance, of Danville, Va.; Miss Alma Glennan, Lieut. G. N. Reeves and Mr. John G. Carr. Mdm. William H. Hart, jr., is the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Hart, Portsmouth. Mdm. H. A. Hutchins, jr., is the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Hutchins, Portsmouth. Miss Achsah Jones, of Washington, guest of Misses Dorothy and Mary Hayden, has returned to Washington.

Mrs. W. Bessell, wife of Captain Bessell, U.S.A., of Douglas, Ariz., is the guest of her brother-in-law and sister, Capt. and Mrs. Whitaker, Regent Apt. Mrs. Julius M. Moss,



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who spent last week with Miss Hortense Hodges, Portsmouth, left Friday to join her husband, Lieutenant Moss, at Old Point. Miss Emily Owens, guest of Miss Hortense Hodges, Portsmouth, spent the week-end at Sherwood Inn, Old Point, accompanied by Misses Hodges and Margaret Simmons and Capt. and Mrs. Arthur B. Owens. Dr. and Mrs. R. Lloyd Williams had a delightful cruise in Hampton Roads Saturday afternoon on their yacht Itasca for the nurses and sisters at St. Vincent Hospital.

Chaplain and Mrs. J. B. Frazier and nephew, Mr. A. A. Cooke, of Tennessee, have returned to their home, Westover avenue, from a motor trip through the Virginia mountains. Chaplain J. B. Frazier has left for Williamsport, Pa., to officiate at the Lavender-Long wedding. Dental Surg. and Mrs. E. H. Tennant have taken an apartment in the Chelsea, Portsmouth, for the winter.

Lieut. and Mrs. Louis H. Maxfield and little daughter have taken an apartment in Armistead Bridge Court. Lieut. and Mrs. Joseph F. Farley (U.S.C.G.), of Wilmington, N.C., have taken an apartment in the Holland. Lieut. Comdr. E. B. Fenner and Mrs. Fenner, Naval Constr. and Mrs. Richard D. Gatewood and Miss Cornelia Truxton were at Sweet Chalybeate Springs, Va., attending a picnic to Beaver Dam Falls.

Mrs. Allan W. Ashbrook left Friday to join her husband at Old Point. Ensign Ashbrook is attached to the Baltimore. Mrs. Paul A. Capron is now the guest of her uncle, Col. Webster Vinson, at his home adjoining Fort Myer, Va. Mrs. Charles H. Eldredge and Miss Marjorie Eldredge have returned to their home, Colonial avenue, after spending some time in the North.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., Sept. 2, 1916.

Col. and Mrs. T. R. Rivers gave a supper for Capt. and Mrs. Mills, of Topeka, and Lieut. and Mrs. J. C. Montgomery. Capt. F. G. Turner, 13th Cav., arrived from Eagle Pass, where he has been taking examination for transfer to Field Artillery. He will go to Leavenworth to become a member of this year's class at the Army School of the Line. Mrs. Turner and her mother, Mrs. Weaver, have joined Captain Turner, having spent the summer in the Adirondacks while the Captain was in Mexico.

Mrs. Clarence Lininger gave a charming supper for Mrs. Bolton Elmer, Mrs. John Kennedy, Mrs. H. R. Richmond, Mrs. Otto Rethorst and Mrs. W. A. McCain. Mrs. John A. Robinson and her sister, Miss Eva Smith, of Topeka, spent the day with Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Copeland. Lieut. and Mrs. A. Robinson have recently returned from the Philippines. The Lieutenant has been assigned to 13th Cavalry and will join this year's class at the Mounted Service School.

Mrs. Bolz, of Junction City, gave a breakfast for Mesdames Rivers, Richmond, Elmer, Kennedy, Jones and Mesdames O'Donnell, Montgomery and Dorn. Mrs. Dorn, of Junction City, and Mrs. L. O. Mathews have returned from their motor trip through Kansas and Colorado with Mr. Chauncey Dewey, and Lieutenant Mathews is now spending a few weeks' leave in the South at his home.

Mrs. H. R. Richmond and Mrs. A. H. Jones were supper guests of Col. and Mrs. C. A. Hatfield and Mrs. B. T. Merchant. Mrs. L. O. Mathews and her mother, Mrs. Edwards, of Manhattan, were guests of Mrs. A. H. Jones at luncheon. Veterinarian Powers, 5th Field Art., has arrived from El Paso for station at the Mounted Service School.

On account of the spread of infantile paralysis into Kansas, several cases being located within a short distance, orders have been issued by Col. T. R. Rivers, on recommendation of Dr. J. E. Hewitt, to keep all post children away from moving pictures, stores and schools in Junction City.

Mrs. H. R. Richmond gave a joint birthday party for her two little daughters, Ova and Bertha. The other little guests were Florence Hewitt, Myra Rivers, Elizabeth McCain, Phyllis and Billy Corbuser, Virginia and McPherson Mills, Chandler Robbins, John Lininger, Frank, Charles and Barnard Pritchard. Col. and Mrs. Bolton Elmer and family arrived from San Francisco and are visiting their daughter, Mrs. G. B. Hunter. They leave in a few days for Washington, making the entire trip by automobile. Colonel Ballou has been detailed as a member of the War College.

A message was received by the commanding officer, Col. T. R. Rivers, that the officers detailed for the Mounted Service School should report at Fort Riley on Oct. 16 for the fall term. Conditions on the border have delayed the opening several weeks. Miss Lucia Rose, from Leavenworth, has been house guest of Capt. and Mrs. F. J. Herman. Lieut. John A. Kennedy has arrived from Evart's Ranch, Texas, where he has been serving with his troop of the 6th Cavalry since the school closed last spring.

Col. and Mrs. T. R. Rivers gave a supper for Capt. and Mrs. H. R. Richmond, Lieut. and Mrs. John A. Kennedy, Mrs. Bolton Elmer and Lieut. H. A. Flint. Jack McBlain, son of Mrs. R. H. McBlain, has returned from a month's vacation in the Yellowstone Park and Colorado with a party of seventy

people. Among those from Fort Riley were Mrs. T. H. Cunningham and her nephew, from St. Louis.

Mrs. Clarence Lininger was supper guest of Capt. and Mrs. F. G. Turner. Mrs. W. P. Corbusier has returned from Fort Sam Houston, where she has been making a short visit with friends. Mrs. Woodward and son, Herbert, are house guests of her sister, Mrs. J. E. Hewitt. Lieut. J. C. Montgomery has been detailed as secretary to the Mounted Service School.

Mrs. Horton, of Buffalo, N.Y., is house guest of Dr. and Mrs. R. J. Stancil. Capt. H. R. Richmond has returned from his inspection trip, where he has been buying horses for the Government. He went as far South as Texas and then East to Front Royal, Va.

Mrs. H. Mickenmeyer, with her two children, has returned to her home in Wichita, Kas. Capt. and Mrs. Mills and their son and daughter, McPherson and Virginia, have returned to Topeka. Captain Mills will await further orders there for duty with the National Guard. Major C. Hamilton, of Topeka, stationed here this summer with the Kansas National Guard and mustered out of service, has recently been mustered into service again. He has been appointed adjutant general of a Militia brigade on the border and will join his new station at Eagle Pass at once.

PUGET SOUND.

Puget Sound Navy Yard, Wash., Sept. 2, 1916.

Congressman William E. Humphrey, in company with Mrs. Humphrey, visited the navy yard and Bremerton on Wednesday, coming over as guests of Capt. Robert E. Coontz, commandant of the yard, and of the Kitsap County Republican Club. Accompanying the Commandant were also Civil Engr. L. E. Gregory and a committee from the Bremerton Commercial Club and the Kitsap County Republican Club. The tug made the run to Keyport Torpedo Station, where an awaiting auto carried the party on a half hour's tour of the grounds. Boarding the tug the party landed at Bremerton at noon and an informal reception was held by the principal business men of the city in the Commercial Club rooms. Later, in honor of the Congressman, Mrs. R. E. Coontz and the Commandant entertained at luncheon for the honor guests, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. E. B. Larimer, Dr. and Mrs. R. E. Hoyt, Lieut. and Mrs. L. H. Lacy, Paymr. and Mrs. J. Hornberger and Miss Dill. In the early evening the Commandant and Mrs. Coontz again entertained in honor of Congressman Humphrey and Mrs. Humphrey and for Comdr. and Mrs. Wetengel, Capt. and Mrs. T. D. Barber, Lieut. and Mrs. Nelson Hibbs, Miss Turner and Paymaster Colhoun.

Paymr. R. B. Lupton, U.S.N., retired, who has been spending several weeks in Honolulu, returned to the yard last Saturday, but will leave for the East next Monday. Paymaster Colhoun entertained at dinner on board the receiving ship Philadelphia on Tuesday for Dr. and Mrs. R. E. Hoyt, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Larimer, Lieut. and Mrs. Lacy, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Jensen, Mrs. Wrenn, Lieut. and Mrs. Sargent, Paymaster Lupton, Dr. Daly and Lieut. W. H. Stiles. Dr. and Mrs. R. E. Hoyt gave a supper and card party on Thursday for Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Larimer, Paymr. and Mrs. Hornberger, Mr. and Mrs. Forbes, Dr. and Mrs. C. F. Ely, Lieuts. and Mesdames Logan, Nielson, Bogusch, Perkins, Lacy and Sargent, Naval Constr. and Mrs. Drake, Mrs. Canaga, Paymaster Colhoun and Lieutenants Stiles and Roesch.

Lieut. and Mrs. R. S. Holt were week-end guests of Mrs. Ferdinand Schmidt, Mr. Heine Schmidt and Miss Emma on a trip to Mt. Rainier. Lieut. and Mrs. John E. Pond announced the birth of a son, William Martin Pond, last Monday morning. The little one is the grandson of Rear Admiral Charles F. Pond, formerly Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Reserve Fleet at this yard. P.A. Surg. R. G. Davis, recently returned from duty in the Orient, but now coming from leave in the East, reported last week for duty at the naval hospital. Mrs. Davis accompanied her husband to the yard and is now encoined in the Kitsap Inn. Dr. Davis came to relieve Dr. O. J. Mink, who left on Wednesday for Mare Island to take insane patients to the naval hospital at Washington, D.C. Lieut. and Mrs. J. A. Logan entertained at supper and cards on Thursday for Med. Dir. and Mrs. A. R. Wentworth, Miss Canaga, Paymr. J. Hornberger, Lieut. and Mrs. Nelson Hibbs, Dr. and Mrs. R. E. Hoyt, Paymaster Colhoun and Lieut. W. H. Stiles.

Authority was received at the yard this week to prepare sketches and plans and submit recommendations for improvements at the torpedo station at Keyport and also at the naval magazine. These items are included in the Naval Appropriation Act and consist of a railroad system for the station at Keyport, for which an item of \$5,000 is included, one set of officers' quarters estimated at \$6,000, and a magazine building for war heads estimated at \$5,000. Improvements for the magazine consist of a guard house, \$4,000; two filling houses at \$5,000 each, and an extension of the fuse and primer house up to \$2,500.

Puget Sound Navy Yard, Wash., Sept. 9, 1916.

With Mrs. Nelson Hibbs as honor guest, Mrs. R. E. Coontz and Mrs. W. B. Wells gave a picnic supper near the big water tanks in the navy yard Wednesday. The affair was arranged for Mrs. Hibbs, whose illness this summer has prevented her from enjoying any of the outdoor affairs and has left her able to travel but a short distance. The affair was most enjoyable, with a big bonfire for roasting corn and boiling coffee, which were served with fried chicken and watermelon. Lieut. Nelson Hibbs, after ten days' leave spent with Mrs. Hibbs at the home of Med. Dir. and Mrs. Wentworth, left Friday for San Diego to join his ship, the Colorado.

Mrs. A. B. Hayward was hostess Wednesday to four tables of bridge guests. Miss Eleanor O'Leary was guest of Mr. and Mrs. Joshua Green, of Seattle, on a trip to Mt. Rainier on Wednesday. Mrs. A. R. Wentworth and Mrs. W. P. Druley leave the first of the week for a trip to Mt. Rainier. Mrs. Henry Winter, of Seattle, is week-end guest of Capt. and Mrs. Coontz. Lieut. R. S. Venable, recently on duty in the South, reported Tuesday for duty on the U.S.S. West Virginia.

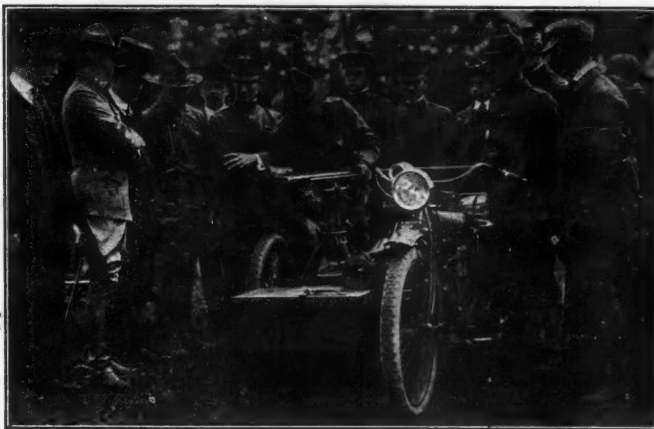
Paymr. J. Hornberger and Mrs. Hornberger motored to Paradise Valley, Mt. Rainier, for last week-end, taking with them as guests Pay Dir. Z. W. Reynolds, of Washington, D.C., and Lieut. and Mrs. J. A. Logan. Capt. and Mrs. W. F. Pridoux, of the Navy collier Nanshan, entertained at luncheon on board ship Tuesday complimentary to Capt. and Mrs. Robert E. Coontz and son, Mdsn. Kenneth Coontz. Lieutenant McGuire, recently on duty on the East coast, reported Thursday for duty, relieving Lieut. J. A. Monroe, who goes to duty with the Pacific Fleet, in the South.

Mrs. A. R. Wentworth and a party, including Mesdames Druley, Hibbs and Duncan, leave the latter part of the month for a trip to Victoria and Vancouver, B.C. Med. Dir. and Mrs. A. R. Wentworth entertained at dinner on Friday for Capt. and Mrs. R. E. Coontz, Dr. and Mrs. R. E. Hoyt, Dr. and Mrs. C. F. Ely, Midshipman Coontz and Mrs. Nelson Hibbs. Kenneth Coontz, midshipman at the Naval Academy, arrived Friday for a visit with his parents, Commandant and Mrs. Coontz.

Mrs. Du Bois arrived last week from the East to join her husband, Pay Inspector Du Bois, paymaster of the yard. With them as honor guests, Med. Dir. and Mrs. A. R. Wentworth entertained at dinner on Sunday. Lieut. and Mrs. C. O. Sherman returned last week from a camping trip to Mt. Rainier. Civil Engr. L. E. Gregory, as guest of Port Orchard friends, spent last week-end motoring to Mt. Rainier and camping there for several days.

The torpedo boat Fox, with Lieut. Gen. W. B. Allison, Washington Naval Militia, in command, and twenty-two members of the militia as crew, arrived from Grays Harbor yesterday. The Fox has been training ship for the Grays Harbor men, and has been condemned for sale. After being stripped of all equipment, the old boat will be sold to the highest bidder.

F. G. Forbes again won the annual championship of the Navy Yard golf club, Wednesday, winning that honor for the third consecutive year, and for the third time his name will be engraved on the handsome big bronze tablet that holds a conspicuous place in the office of the Commandant of the navy yard. Mr. Forbes won with a gross score of 147 for 36 holes. Combined with this tournament was one, with a handicap allowance, with the first prizes of silver cups for both men



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and women, with golf balls for a second prize. Lieut. W. B. Howe won the men's cup for the low net score on handicap allowance, with a gross score of 160, handicap 32, net 128. Forbes and Stiles tied for second, with a net score of 131. Following are the players and their scores: Forbes, gross 147, handicap 16, net 131; Colhoun, 170—30—148; Larimer, 158—26—132; Griswold, 211—48—163; Fisher, 167—30—137; Logan, 170—30—136; Stiles, 149—18—131; Leidel, 195—48—147; Lacy, 198—48—150; Druley, 167—30—137; Drake, 181—32—149; Daly, 164—30—134; Howe, 160—32—128; Sherman, 188—50—138; Perkins, 175—38—137; Ely, 206—46—160.

WITH THE TROOPS ON THE BORDER.

Fort Bliss, Texas, Sept. 9, 1916.

The 10th Provisional Division of the Army was completed this week by Brig. Gen. Charles G. Morton, who recently arrived in the El Paso district from Panama to take command of those troops. The division will include the troops of Kentucky, Alabama and Tennessee. The troops comprising this division arrived in El Paso Wednesday and have gone into camp near the city pumping plant. General Morton has appointed the following officers of the Regular Army on his staff: Capt. James C. Rhea, 8th Cav., Chief of Staff; Capt. W. W. Taylor, 20th Inf., assistant C.S.; Capt. Dean Halford, 34th Inf., Q.M.; Major C. C. Smith, I.G.; Major Charles Marrow, M.C., chief surgeon; Lieutenants Wood, 24th Inf., and Waite, 5th Inf., aids.

Headquarters of the 1st New Jersey Brigade, the 1st New Jersey and 4th New Jersey Infantry passed through El Paso the first of the week en route to their homes from Douglas, Ariz. All the men expressed themselves as being thankful to get home. Colonel Lohman, in command of the 4th Infantry, said that the health of the troops had been remarkable, only one man of the several thousand in the command having died; this he attributed to the splendid sanitary conditions enforced in the camps.

Fourteen additional trained nurses have arrived at the base hospital from the East, making a total of twenty-six women nurses. Six nurses also passed through this week en route to Nogales, Ariz., for service. A retiring board has been ordered at this post to examine Col. Charles W. Taylor, 8th Cav., for retirement. Capt. Lewis S. Morey, formerly 10th Cav., who is a survivor of the Carrizal battle, has gone to Chester, Pa., on college duty.

Gen. John J. Pershing, U.S.A., in Columbus, N.M., this week from Mexico, held a general review of all troops in that locality. Companies E and F, 2d Pennsylvania Inf., that have been on patrol duty in the Big Bend country for several weeks, returned to Camp Stewart the first of the week. A battalion of the 10th Pennsylvania, also doing duty at that point, is expected to return to camp next week.

The National Guard from Ohio arrived in the El Paso district the first of the week and went into camp at Richmond Terrace. The first to reach the border was the 4th Infantry and was followed in a few hours by the 5th and 8th Regiments.

This brigade is in command of Brig. Gen. John C. Speaks, of Columbus, who in civil life is the state fish and game warden. In this brigade are some 2,000 men. The first brigade, comprising the 2d, 3d and 8th Regiments, is commanded by Brig. Gen. W. V. McMaken, of Toledo. Other Ohio troops to arrive within the next few days are: A battalion of artillery, a squadron of cavalry, an engineer corps, two signal companies and a field ambulance and hospital corps. The second ambulance corps arrived on Tuesday and is commanded by Major H. M. Snively, a noted surgeon, who did such splendid work while with the Russian army last year that he was commissioned a brigadier general in the Russian army by the Czar. With the Ohio troops are a number of young officers and many enlisted men who are sons of famous men of our country. In the 5th Regiment of Infantry is Capt. John A. Logan, 3d, grandson of Gen. John A. Logan, while John A. Garfield, grandson of former President Garfield, and Dan R. Hanna, grandson of former Senator Mark Hanna, are members of Troop A, of the Cavalry. Major W. Z. Roll is mayor of Lebanon, Ohio, now doing duty as ordnance officer of the 11th Division at Camp Pershing. A number of prominent newspaper men of Ohio dailies are doing service in the Ohio brigades and enjoying the new work, though all welcome the change from the concentration camp, where they were stationed for seven or eight weeks. All officers of the brigades brought their horses with them.

A camp hospital has recently been opened at Camp Fort Bliss for the care of those soldiers who are not sick enough to be sent to the base hospital at the garrison. Capt. J. C. Magee, M.C., is in charge.

The outdoor religious services and entertainments given at the 20th Infantry camp under charge of Chaplain John T. Axton, of the regiment, have proved so very popular that the latter has been obliged to enlarge the seating capacity. Every night, except Sunday, moving pictures are given and are enjoyed by hundreds of men.

Magazine publishers, including Collier's, Munsey, Frank Leslie's, Harper's, The Century, The Outlook and The Metropolitan, are donating from 200 to 1,000 copies of their magazines a month to the troops on the border, and few gifts that they receive are more greatly appreciated. The regular troops of the 20th Infantry, 5th and 8th Field Artillery entertained a large number of their friends and the recently arrived Kentucky militiamen at their camp at the garrison Tuesday evening.

Chaplain Frank B. Fletcher, 1st Pennsylvania Inf., addressed a crowd of several hundred in Cleveland Square in the city last Sunday evening on "Social Unrest," and covered in a splendid way the labor problems of the present day. The band of the 8th Cavalry furnished music for the services and the religious concert, which followed the sermon. Lieut. Merritt Lamb, 32d Mich. Inf., made a spirited address before the Rotary Club luncheon on Wednesday in behalf of the Boy Scout movement, which will be taken up by the Rotary Club.

The 2d Infantry Brigade of the Massachusetts troops is having rifle practice and artillery maneuvers on the mesa north of the garrison. The Army provost guard has been increased by twenty-six additional privates and two non-commissioned officers, bringing the total of the Guard up to 118, whose duty it is to patrol the downtown streets in the interest of the soldiers.

The machine-gun company of the 16th Pennsylvania Infantry

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was recently supplied with five Ford trucks. The motor truck train which recently passed through El Paso bound for San Antonio as a test drive reached that city Sept. 2. The train was composed of thirty-three trucks and the distance covered was 800 miles.

A thorough demonstration of the power and endurance of the Lewis machine guns was given on the post target range the first of the week by demonstrators of the Savage Arms Company, the only makers of the gun in America. The demonstration was witnessed by a large number of officers of both the Regulars and the Militia and several newspaper men, and after every conceivable test the guns were apparently without a flaw.

A number of horses and mules of the 32d Michigan Infantry have the pneumonia, but every precaution is being taken for their care.

A muster roll of the entire Massachusetts command in the El Paso district is being prepared by Capt. J. M. Greig, 6th Mass. Inf., Lieut. James J. Powers, 6th Regt., and Lieut. H. M. Rugg, Mass. Coast Art.

Members of the 3d Pennsylvania Infantry were the prime entertainers at the Thursday night performance given at the base hospital for the sick men. They presented a musical comedy, "The Great Unknown." Music was by the band of the Massachusetts Field Artillery through the kindness of Colonel Sherburne. In the athletic tournament held the first of the week between units of the different Massachusetts brigades the men of the 9th Infantry were victors.

Because of the labor riots on the streets of El Paso between street-car strikers and strikebreakers, all troops, both Regulars and Militia, were ordered from the streets and to remain in camp until quiet was restored. Trouble with the street-car strikers has been in progress in El Paso for several weeks. Men of Company I, 9th Mass. Inf., doing outpost duty near the Rio Grande, on Monday were fired upon from the Mexican side of the river. The outpost was in command of Capt. C. F. Lee, and in pursuance of orders the shots were not returned by the soldiers, though an investigation and close scrutiny of the Mexican side revealed that the shots were fired by Mexicans with evil intent, as they were seen to be creeping along in the underbrush close to the river.

One hundred and thirty-seven recruits from Massachusetts arrived at Camp Cotton the first of the week for distribution among the various commands of that state stationed in the El Paso district and at Columbus, N.M. News was received in the Massachusetts camps this week that a car load of gifts for the men of the Bay State from their friends back home left Boston this week for El Paso.

Two field hospitals and two ambulance companies from Framingham, Mass., arrived at the Massachusetts camp this week. Capt. Walter Jenkins, of Texas N.G., has been recruiting in El Paso for ten days with favorable results. The rumor that the Pennsylvania troops will soon be sent home was received with great rejoicing.

The 1st, 2d and 3d Regiments of Kentucky Infantry arrived the early part of the week and are now in camp to the east of the city water works on the mesa and to the east of the Pennsylvania brigades. The brigade is in command of Brig. Gen. Roger Williams, and in addition to the three infantry regiments has with it a field hospital and a signal corps. The 2d Regiment is commanded by Col. Allan Guillon, of the 20th U.S. Infantry, formerly stationed in El Paso and recently appointed to command the Kentucky regiment. General Williams is a noted Kentucky gentleman of the old school, and has been an active member of the state militia for thirty-five years. The tent of each company commander of the Kentucky troops flies

the company flag. The brigade is thoroughly equipped with every implement necessary for warfare. Among the officers of the command are many prominent men of the state.

Gen. William G. Price, of the Pennsylvania brigade, entertained at a dinner at his camp this week complimentary to the brigade commander, Brig. Gen. Charles M. Clement, Gen. Albert J. Logan and Gen. Christopher O'Neill and the adjutants of each commanding officer. After dinner the officers of the 1st, 2d and 3d Pennsylvania Infantry called to meet the guests of honor. Others at the dinner were Major Humes, Major Whitaker, Major Davis, Colonel Mosely, Major Reiniger, Lieutenants Foster and McCowan. Col. and Mrs. William Allaire entertained on Wednesday with an elaborate dinner at the Paso del Norte Hotel complimentary to Miss Mary White, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Z. T. White, of the city. The party later attended the dance of the Massachusetts N.G., given by Col. Willis W. Stover, 5th Regiment, on the roof garden of the hotel, and also the dance at the post club room.

Col. Willis W. Stover, 5th Mass. Inf., assisted by a number of his brother officers of the regiment, gave an elaborate reception and dance in the ball room and on the roof garden of the Paso del Norte Hotel on Wednesday evening. The regimental band of thirty pieces played. Eleven society matrons of the city acted as chaperones. Capt. William W. Wade, adjutant of the regiment, was in charge. Between 500 and 600 guests were in attendance.

Mrs. S. T. Burt and children, wife and children of Captain Burt, of the motor truck train, have arrived from Galveston to join Captain Burt. Mrs. Edwin F. Wolfe, wife of Major Wolfe, M.C., who is stationed in the city, leaves next week for a visit to her home in South Carolina. At the Wednesday hop at the Officers' Club the guests were received by Mrs. Hornbrook and Mrs. O'Shea. The orchestra of the 8th Cavalry played.

Mrs. Josephine Nations Morfit entertained Mrs. Max Weber, Gen. E. Le Roy Sweetser and Lieuts. D. R. Arnold and I. J. Chamberlain at dinner at the Paso del Norte Hotel on Wednesday preceding the dance given by Colonel Stover, Mass. N.G. Mrs. James Collins, wife of Lieutenant Collins, aid to Gen. J. J. Pershing, has returned from California, where she spent the summer, and will be the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. U. S. Stewart, in El Paso.

Capt. J. P. De Right, 32d Mich. Inf., stationed at Ysleta, entertained with a dance at the West Ysleta Country Club on Thursday evening. The band of the 32d went down from the camp in El Paso and furnished music for dancing and a delightful concert. Some 100 or more guests from the city motored to the old town and enjoyed the evening. The first of the dinner-dances given at the Toltec Club in the city was a great success. The band of the 1st Pennsylvania Artillery furnished music.

Gen. and Mrs. George Bell were guests of Capt. H. C. Pratt at the dinner-dance at the Toltec Club on Thursday. Others invited to meet them were Major and Mrs. George C. Barnhardt, Capt. and Mrs. William Graham, Lieut. and Mrs. Henry Lewis and Capt. C. B. Moore. The band of the 16th Infantry furnished music for the dance at the Country Club last Saturday. Major H. Ely was host to a number of Army friends at a dinner at the Toltec Club on Thursday.

Officers of the 6th Pennsylvania Infantry gave an elaborate dinner at the Toltec Club on Thursday complimentary to their colonel, Thomas Biddle Ellis.

Miss Julia Tate entertained on Friday with a luncheon complimentary to Miss Anita Patton, of Los Angeles, guest of her brother and sister-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. George Patton. Lieut. and Mrs. W. M. Neill are in El Paso, guests of Mrs. Neill's parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Sauer. Lieutenant Neill

is on his way to join his company with the command of Gen. J. J. Pershing in Mexico.

TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY NOTES.

Camp Cotton, El Paso, Texas, Sept. 9, 1916.

Colonel Wright and Captains Stevens, Neely, Corey, Young and Turner were among the guests at the reception given at the Hotel Paso del Norte last Wednesday evening by Col. W. W. Stover and officers of the 5th Massachusetts. Captain Corey was later a guest at the officers' hop at Fort Bliss the same evening, as were also Capt. and Mrs. Halford and Capt. and Mrs. Lockett.

Capt. and Mrs. Mudgett and Lieut. and Mrs. Coles were dinner guests of Captain Stevens at the Officers' Club on Thursday. Lieutenant Catron, who has been on duty at Leavenworth as instructor in Spanish, reported for duty to-day. Lieutenants Calvert and Gerhardt have been designated as drill instructors for the National Guard officers attached to the regiment, Lieutenants Aiken, Lindh and Esteves taking the class in Field Service Regulations daily.

Capt. and Mrs. Mudgett and little Peggy Mudgett, with Mrs. Allen, wife of Major Allen, motored out to camp Wednesday morning. Companies A and D, in command of Lieutenants Esteves and Lindh, respectively, have been on duty at the international bridges the past week.

Lieutenant Lindh motored to Three Rivers, N.M., for the week-end. Mrs. Powers was a dinner guest at the Officers' Club on Wednesday.

Mrs. Corey and Kitty Lou and Mrs. Powers were dinner guests at the Officers' Club on Sunday. Captain Sillman and Lieutenants Lindh and Esteves returned from the target range Sunday. Mrs. Chouinard and Miss Fanny were dinner guests at the Officers' Club on Sunday. Mrs. Corey and Kitty Lou left Friday for Leavenworth, Kas., for a two weeks' visit with Mrs. Corey's parents.

HAWAIIAN NOTES.

Fort Shafter, H.T., Aug. 27, 1916.

Gen. and Mrs. Robert K. Evans entertained at dinner on Saturday for Comdr. and Mrs. Hart, Col. and Mrs. M. J. Lenihan, Major and Mrs. James McRae, Capt. and Mrs. James E. Bell and Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas H. Lowe. Capt. and Mrs. Carpenter, of Fort DeRussy, entertained Mr. and Mrs. Jay Gould at dinner on Friday. Covers were placed for twelve. Admiral and Mrs. Clifford Boush and Miss Geraldine Boush, after a year in Honolulu, left on the Matsuo for the mainland, Admiral Boush having been retired for age.

Capt. and Mrs. Thomas R. Harker and Miss Dorothy Harker have moved to Honolulu from Schofield Barracks and are now domiciled on Kawalo street. Captain Harker relieved Captain Van Way. Major Hartnett, Med. Corps, has moved to Shafter from Schofield and has taken the quarters recently vacated by Col. and Mrs. B. W. Atkinson. Lieut. Joseph A. McAndrew has moved to the quarters recently vacated by Lieut. W. G. Jones and Lieutenant Hobley has moved to Lieutenant McAndrew's quarters.

Capt. and Mrs. Hartshorn had dinner Saturday for Lieut. and Mrs. Jack Lewis, U.S.N., Miss Mutsow, Lieut. Col. William Weigel, and Mrs. George M. Halloran. After dinner they motored to the roof garden of the Young Hotel. Lieut. and Mrs. George F. Calloner were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas L. Crystal last Friday. Miss Dorothy Harker was luncheon guest of Col. and Mrs. Lenihan last Saturday. Mrs. Elmer Rice and Miss Merrill, of Schofield Barracks, were luncheon guests of Mrs. Witsell last Monday.

Lieut. and Mrs. Gerhardt were dinner guests of Major William Weigel last Sunday. Dr. Harry Deiber returned Monday from his hunting trip to Molokai, and that evening he entertained in his apartments in the bachelor building for Lieut. and Mrs. Witsell, Lieut. and Mrs. Halloran and Dr. Skelton. Col. and Mrs. Croxton, of Schofield Barracks, were week-end guests of Col. and Mrs. Howell at Shafter. Mr. Foster, of St. Louis, and Mrs. Pritchett, of India, were guests of Colonel Howell on Tuesday.

Mrs. Hugh Hairston was dinner guest of Mrs. Witsell Tuesday and later attended the meeting of the bridge club. Lieut. William E. Covell entertained at dinner for Lieut. John L. Kahle on Saturday. Capt. and Mrs. Arthur T. Dalton were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Gregg at Haleiwa last Sunday. Lieut. and Mrs. George H. Halloran and Col. and Mrs. M. J. Lenihan were dinner guests of Major Redington, at the Country Club last Tuesday.

Mrs. Willis is house guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Camp for a few days. Lieut. Adrian Polhemus was host for the Evening Bridge Club last week. Col. and Miss Foster entertained at dinner at the Seaside Hotel on Wednesday for Gen. and Mrs. Robert K. Evans, Col. and Mrs. Daniel L. Howell, Capt. and Mrs. Carpenter, Major Horn, Mrs. Clinton, Miss Bates, Major Guignard, Captain Hornsby Evans and Mr. Cornwall Franklin. Lieut. and Mrs. Gerhardt entertained at dinner on Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Reed, of Fort Kanehehema, Lieut. and Mrs. Clark, of Fort Ruger, were hosts at an informal dinner for Lieut. A. F. Byers and Miss Dow, of Fort Ruger; later they motored to the transport dance at the Moana Hotel. Among the many dinners given before the hop at Fort Kanehehema was that at which Col. and Mrs. Hunter entertained for Col. and Mrs. Lenihan, Capt. and Mrs. Hayes, Capt. and Mrs. Gallagher and Lieut. and Mrs. Baker. Miss Lightfoot, of Honolulu, was house guest of Mrs. Hugh Knerr at Fort Ruger. Capt. and Mrs. Armistead had Capt. and Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Bradley, Col. and Mrs. Hunter and Capt. and Mrs. Reed as their dinner guests on Wednesday.

Mrs. Frederick W. Phisterer was a luncheon hostess on Saturday for Mesdames Loomis, Sneed, Knerr, Gorden, Murley and Miss Macley. Capt. and Mrs. Duener, of Fort DeRussy, and Miss McCue were hosts at a moonlight swimming party Monday. Their guests included Lieut. and Mrs. Pepin, Lieut. and Mrs. Hicks, Misses Palmer and Wilson and Lieutenants Snyder, Burlingame, Haw, Jones, Riley and Skelton and Captain Smith.

Lieutenant Tilghman, of Fort Ruger, entertained at luncheon at the Young Hotel for Lieut. and Mrs. Loomis and Mrs. Sneed. Capt. and Mrs. Phisterer and Lieut. and Mrs. Loomis were dinner guests of Mrs. Gorden, wife of the British Consul, on Friday. Lieut. William E. Covell was guest of Mrs. Edwin Tenney at a tennis supper last Thursday. Miss Catherine Lenihan, Dr. Walter Reese and Lieut. Charles B. Lyman were guests of Miss Ruth McCheaney at a Dutch supper. Lieut. Col. William Weigel, Major Herbert O. Williams and Mrs. Gideon Van Poole were guests of Mrs. Grafton Seall at dinner last night. Col. and Mrs. Daniel L. Howell entertained at supper before the hop last Friday. Covers were laid for twenty-two guests.

Capt. and Mrs. Edwin S. Hartshorn has Col. and Mrs. Daniel L. Howell and Capt. and Mrs. Charles S. Lincoln as dinner guests on Saturday. Capt. and Mrs. Rosenbaum and Lieut. and Mrs. Holliday were dinner guests of Col. and Mrs. Harris L. Roberts at the Country Club on Friday. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. M. J. Lenihan and Miss Lenihan have moved from Shafter to the Colonial Hotel in Honolulu. Lieut. and Mrs. Claire R. Bennett entertained at bridge Thursday for Major and Mrs. William R. Dashiell, Madame Pearson, Mrs. Robert Pearson and Miss Ann Pearson. Mrs. Joseph R. McAndrew spent the week-end at Schofield Barracks the guest of Mrs. Lloyd R. Fredendall.

Fort Shafter, H.T., Aug. 19, 1916.

Mrs. Edwin S. Hartshorn gave a luncheon last week in honor of those who were leaving the post to become members of the 32d Infantry at Schofield Barracks, including Mesdames John C. Grady, John B. Richardson, Hugh Hairston, Witsell, Willis, Randolph and Manchester. Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas J. Camp entertained Sunday in honor of Mrs. John C. Grady and Lieut. and Mrs. John B. Richardson. The host of friends of Lieut. and Mrs. Paul S. Reinecke are congratulating them upon the birth of a son. Miss Bonnie Scott, Miss Eleanor Scott and Lieut. W. E. R. Covell attended a swimming party given by the Misses Raymond at Fort DeRussy. Supper followed at the Raymond home in Honolulu.

Lieut. and Mrs. Raymond A. Wheeler have with them the mother, father and sister of Mrs. Wheeler. Capt. and Mrs.

THE MOUNTED RIFLEMAN

By Brigadier-General James Parker, U. S. Army

Price, cloth \$1.00; paper 60c.

This is a treatise on the training of cavalry modeled on the experience of the author gained in forty years' service in the cavalry of the United States on the plains against hostile Indians; in the Philippines, during the pursuit of Aguinaldo and other campaigns, and in the patrolling of the Mexican border. It is made up largely of the orders made use of in the 1st Cavalry Brigade, commanded by General Parker, which is stationed along the river extending from Brownsville to El Paso, a distance of over 900 miles. The troops of this brigade, engaged in border patrol work along the river, were at the same time kept in a high degree of training, of horse and man, by the novel system drawn up by General Parker.

This system comprises Garrison Training, made up principally of horse training and equitation, and requiring three or four months during the winter; and Field Instruction, the most important part of the instruction, which should take up the rest of the year. Both Garrison Training and Field Instruction are enforced by means of inspections and tests made by the brigade commander, and which are described in this treatise.

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MENASHA, WISCONSIN

John Randolph entertained at dinner Sunday for Capt. and Mrs. Paul R. Manchester.

Mrs. Daniel L. Howell had a tea at the Country Club for Mr. and Mrs. Prichett, of India, Mrs. Willis and Mrs. Howell-Clinton. Lieut. and Mrs. Frederick A. Barker had dinner Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. Manchester and Lieut. and Mrs. Woodfin Jones.

Lieut. and Mrs. George M. Halloran had dinner Tuesday in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. Woodfin Jones. Mrs. Clyde R. Abraham for the past week a patient in the department hospital is convalescing and will soon be able to be at home. Lieut. and Mrs. Joseph A. McAndrew had dinner Friday for Capt. and Mrs. James E. Bell and Capt. and Mrs. Lloyd R. Fredendall.

Mrs. Carl A. Hardigg sailed Aug. 15 on the Manoa, to make a two months' visit to her mother and sister, in Parkersburg, W. Va. Mrs. William E. Hunt was hostess at the Tuesday Bridge Club. Mr. Ralph C. Holliday received the prize. Major and Mrs. William R. Dashiell had dinner on Wednesday for Madame Pearson, Lieut. and Mrs. Ralph C. Holliday, Mrs. M. Pearson and Miss Ann Pearson. Lieut. and Mrs. Claire R. Bennett entertained at dinner on Wednesday for Mrs. Deems and Miss Deems, of Honolulu. Lieut. Frank A. Sloan, Mrs. Douglass T. Greene and her little son are spending the week with Mrs. Greene's parents, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. M. J. Lenihan. Mr. and Mrs. John E. Baird entertained on Sunday for Mrs. Willis and Miss Ann Pearson at Waikiki.

Lieut. and Mrs. Raymond A. Wheeler entertained on Thursday at a reception in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Kieithley and Miss Amy Kieithley, father and mother and sister of Mrs. Wheeler. Mesdames John S. Sullivan, R. R. Raymond, Claire R. Bennett and Alfred Rockwood served. A Hawaiian orchestra played. A large party left Fort Shafter to-day to visit the volcano of Kilanea, on the island of Hawaii.

Capt. and Mrs. C. J. Taylor entertained Monday for Miss Frances Harris, of Walla Walla, Wash. The guests assembled at the Taylor's home, then proceeded to the beach for a delightful moonlight swim, after which a Welsh rabbit was served. Dr. and Mrs. William S. Seaman entertained at a dancing party in honor of Miss Geraldine Boush, who with her parents, Admiral and Mrs. Boush, leave shortly for the mainland.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Robert K. Evans entertained with a dinner, honoring Col. and Mrs. Alfred M. Hunter, Col. and Mrs. B. Walker Atkinson, Governor Lucius E. Pinkham, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Case Deering, Capt. and Mrs. Edward Carpenter and Capt. Hornsby Evans. On Friday Mrs. Charles Lincoln honored Mrs. M. Pearson, guest of Mrs. William R. Dashiell, by a large bridge party. Prize-winners were Mesdames Holliday and Dashiell. Mrs. James H. MacKae and Miss MacKae honored Mrs. C. A. Haddock, giving an auction bridge at the Colonial Hotel in Honolulu.

Lieut. and Mrs. Charles Wyman had a tea Saturday for Lieut. and Mrs. Carl Ballinger and Lieut. and Mrs. Richard Taylor, of Schofield Barracks. Mrs. Robert G. Calder and wife were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. John S. Sullivan for a few days prior to their departure to Schofield Barracks, the new station of Lieutenant Calder.

Capt. and Mrs. Robert P. Howell were dinner hosts on Saturday in honor of Capt. and Mrs. D. T. Sultan, passengers on the Logan, en route to Manila.

Last Saturday evening Capt. and Mrs. Charles Lincoln honored Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Robert K. Evans and Governor Lucius E. Pinkham with an elaborate dinner. Covers were laid for twelve guests. Lieut. and Mrs. Walter Greacen and Mrs. L. S. Sorley, of Schofield Barracks, were luncheon guests on Monday of Lieut. and Mrs. Alfred Rockwood. Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas L. Crystal gave a luncheon on Wednesday in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Paul R. Manchester.

Col. and Mrs. Alfred M. Hunter entertained a party of friends on Saturday at the Country Club with a beautiful luncheon. Covers were laid for Capt. and Mrs. J. A. Gallogly, Capt. and Mrs. Jack Hayes, Capt. and Mrs. George T. Perkins, Lieut. and Mrs. Robert O. Edwards and Miss Hunter. On Saturday evening Lieut. and Mrs. Robert O. Edwards gave a swim and supper at the Outrigger Club for Col. and Mrs. Alfred Hunter, Major and Mrs. L. S. Sorley, Capt. and Mrs. James A. Gallogly, Capt. and Mrs. Jack Hayes and Miss Hunter.

THE NAVY.

(Continued from page 66.)

O-1 (submarine). Lieut. Lawrence F. Reifsnider. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

O-2 (submarine). Lieut. Schuyler Mills. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

O-3 (submarine) (trophy ship, engineering, 1915). Lieut. William L. Friedell. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

O-4 (submarine). Lieut. Irving H. Mayfield. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

O-5 (submarine). Lieut. Elmo H. Williams. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

Division Two.

Lieut. L. D. Causey, Commander.

D-1 (submarine). Lieut. Carroll Q. Wright. At the Submarine Base, New London, Conn. Address there.

D-2 (submarine). Lieut. G. C. Fuller. At the Submarine Base, New London, Conn. Address there.

D-3 (submarine). Lieut. Robert H. English. At the Submarine Base, New London, Conn.

E-1 (submarine). Lieut. Eric L. Barr. At the Submarine Base, New London, Conn. Address there.

Division Three.

Send mail for boats of this division to the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

G-1 (submarine). Lieut. Harold M. Bemis. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

G-2 (submarine). Lieut. Robert A. White. At Bridgeport, Conn.

G-4 (submarine). Lieut. Paul F. Foster. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Division Four.

Lieut. Ronan C. Grady, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TALLAHASSEE (tender). Lieut. Harold Jones. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

K-1 (submarine). Lieut. G. L. Dickson. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

K-2 (submarine). Lieut. Edgar M. Williams. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

K-5 (submarine). Lieut. Ronan C. Grady. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

K-6 (submarine). Lieut. S. O. Greig. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

Division Five.

Lieut. Comdr. David F. Boyd, Commander.

Send mail for vessels of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BUSHNELL (tender). Lieut. Comdr. David F. Boyd. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

L-1 (submarine). Lieut. George A. Rood. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

L-3 (submarine). Lieut. Deupree J. Friedell. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

L-4 (submarine). Lieut. Lewis Hancock. At Submarine Base, New London, Conn.

Division Six.

OZARK (tender). Lieut. Leslie E. Bratton. At Block Island, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

L-9 (submarine). Ensign P. T. Wright. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

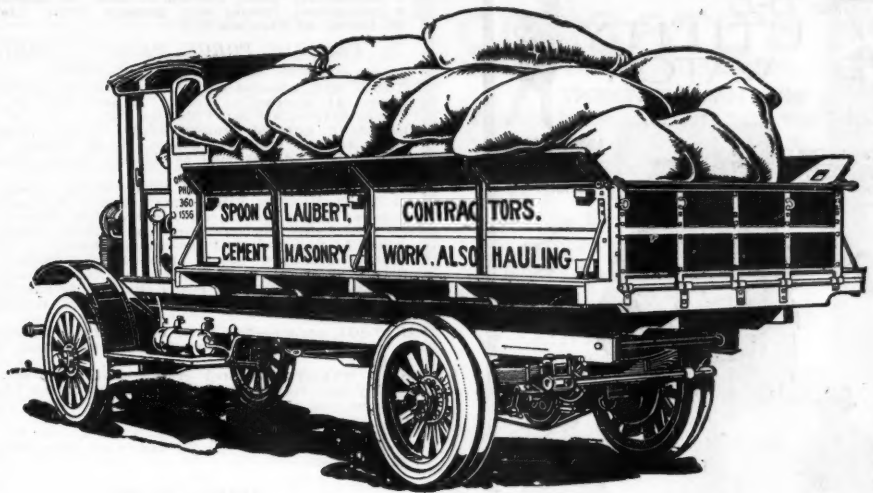
L-10 (submarine). Lieut. J. C. Van de Carr. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

L-11 (submarine). Lieut. W. R. Carter. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

MINE FORCE.

Comdr. Reginald R. Belknap, Commander.

BALTIMORE (mine depot ship). (Flagship of division commander.) Comdr. A. W. Marshall. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.



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SAN FRANCISCO (mine depot ship). Lieut. William H. Toaz. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail there.

DUBUQUE (mine training ship). Lieut. Comdr. Thomas L. Johnson. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

LEBANON (ammunition ship). Chief Btsn. Harry N. Huxford. At Lynnhaven Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ONTARIO (tender). Chief Btsn. B. O. Halliwell. At Lynnhaven Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PATAPSCO (tender). Chief Btsn. Robert Rohange. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PATUXENT (tender). Chief Btsn. Christopher Murray. At Lynnhaven Roads. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SONOMA (tender). Lieut. Edmund S. R. Brandt. At Lynnhaven Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TRAIN.

Capt. William L. Rodgers, Commander.

VESTAL (repair ship). (Flagship of Train Commander.) Comdr. Ernest L. Bennett. At Lynnhaven Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ARETHUSA (fuel ship, merchant complement). Richard Werner, master. En route to Port Arthur, Texas.

CELTIC (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Wilbert Smith. Cruising in West Indian waters. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CULGOA (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. G. P. Chase. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CYCLOPS (fuel ship, merchant complement). George Worley, master. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

JUPITER (fuel ship). Lieut. Comdr. Clarence S. Kempff. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NEPTUNE (fuel ship). Lieut. Comdr. Louis Shane. At San Domingo City, S.D. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ORION (fuel ship, merchant complement). Fred E. Horton, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PROMETHEUS, repair ship, 4(a). Comdr. Franklin D. Karns. In Tangier Sound, Chesapeake Bay. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SOLACE (hospital ship). Med. Insp. Robert M. Kennedy. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

RESERVE FORCE, ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral James M. Helm, Commander.

Send mail for these vessels, except as noted, in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ALABAMA, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). Comdr. J. F. Carter. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

CHESTER, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b). Lieut. Cortlandt C. Baughman. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

CHICAGO, cruiser—second class, 14(a), 9(b). Lieut. Emory F. Clement. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

CONNECTICUT, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Edward H. Durell. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there. The Connecticut is acting as receiving ship.

GEORGIA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). (Trophy ship, gunnery, 1915.) Comdr. G. L. P. Stone. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

ILLINOIS, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). Comdr. Frederick A. Traut. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

KEARSARGE, battleship—second line, 26(a), 4(b). Comdr. G. E. Gelm. At Boston, Mass.

KENTUCKY, battleship—second line, 26(a), 4(b). Comdr. D. E. Dismukes. At New York, N.Y.

LOUISIANA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Comdr. W. W. Phelps. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail there.

MAINE, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Comdr. M. M. Taylor. At New York, N.Y.

MISSOURI, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Lieut. W. F. Jacobs. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

NEW JERSEY, battleship—second line, 24(a), 15(b). Comdr. L. A. Kaiser. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail there.

NORTH DAKOTA, battleship—first line, 24(a), 4(b). Lieut. John M. Poole. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

OHIO, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Lieut. George W. Kenyon. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

RHODE ISLAND, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). Comdr. J. L. Latimer. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

VIRGINIA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 26(b). Capt. Richard H. Jackson. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

WASHINGTON, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). Capt. Benton C. Decker. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

WISCONSIN, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). Lieut. C. H. Shaw. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral William B. Caperton, Commander-in-Chief.

Address mail for vessels of the Pacific Fleet, except Chattanooga and San Diego, as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

SAN DIEGO, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Admiral Caperton.) Comdr. G. B. Bradshaw. Sailed from San Diego, Cal. Sept. 8, for Gulf of Fonseca. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ALBANY, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Lieut. Comdr. Orin G. Murfin. At Corinto, Nicaragua.

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ANNAPOLIS, gunboat, 10(b). Comdr. Arthur G. Kavanagh. At Topolobampo, Mexico.
BUFFALO, transport, 8(a), 4(b). Comdr. Pope Washington. At Mazatlan, Mexico.
CHATTANOOGA, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. John F. Hines. At Balboa, Canal Zone. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CLEVELAND, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. A. Althouse. At Mare Island, Cal.
DENVER, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Lieut. Comdr. A. Bronson, jr. At La Paz, Mexico.
RALEIGH, cruiser—third class, 11(a), 6(b). Comdr. Clark D. Stearns. At Guaymas, Mexico.
YORKTOWN, gunboat, 6(a), 8(b). Comdr. William H. Standley. At San Diego, Cal.

TRAIN.

BRUTUS (fuel ship, merchant complement). James R. Driggs, master. At Mare Island, Cal.
GLACIER (supply ship). Lieut. Frank B. Freyer. On the West Coast of Mexico.
IROQUOIS (tender). Btsn. Frank Bruce. At San Diego, Cal.
NANSHAN (fuel ship, merchant complement). William D. Pridoux, master. At Mare Island, Cal.
NERO (fuel ship, merchant complement). William J. Kelton, master. On the West Coast of Mexico.
SATURN (fuel ship, merchant complement). Lieut. Isaac B. Smith, master. At Mare Island, Cal.

DESTROYER FORCE.

Comdr. Frederic N. Freeman, Commander.

MILWAUKEE, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Flotilla Commander.) Lieut. Comdr. Manley H. Simons. At Mare Island, Cal.

Division One.

Lieut. William A. Glassford, Commander.

PAUL JONES (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. William A. Glassford. At San Pedro, Cal.
PREBLE (destroyer). Lieut. Harry A. McClure. At San Pedro, Cal.
STEWART (destroyer). Lieut. W. T. Mallison. At San Pedro, Cal.
WHIPPLE (destroyer). Lieut. Harry J. Abett. At La Paz, Mexico.
PERRY (destroyer). (Trophy ship, engineering, 1915.) Lieut. J. H. Taylor. At Keyport, Wash. Address there.

Reserve Division.

Lieut. G. C. Pegram, Commander.

HULL (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. G. C. Pegram. At San Pedro, Cal.
HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Joseph A. Murphy. At San Pedro, Cal.
LAWRENCE (destroyer). Lieut. Daniel E. Barbey. In ordinary at navy yard, Mare Island.
TRUXTUN (destroyer). Lieut. Daniel J. Callaghan. At Mare Island, Cal.

Submarine Division One.

Lieut. Francis W. Scanland, Commander.

INTREPID (barracks ship). At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
F-1 (submarine). In ordinary at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
F-2 (submarine). In ordinary at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
F-3 (submarine). Lieut. Francis W. Scanland. In ordinary at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Submarine Division Two.

Lieut. William B. Howe, Commander.

CHEYENNE (tender). Lieut. William B. Howe. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
H-1 (submarine). Lieut. George A. Trever. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
H-2 (submarine). Lieut. Frederick C. Sherman. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
H-3 (submarine). Lieut. Harry R. Bogusach. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

Submarine Division Three.

Lieut. Comdr. Thomas C. Hart, Commander.

ST. LOUIS (tender). Lieut. Comdr. V. S. Houston. At Honolulu, Hawaii.
ALBET (tender). Lieut. Frank J. Lowry. At Honolulu, H.T.

K-3 (submarine). Lieut. Norman L. Kirk. At Honolulu, H.T.
K-4 (submarine). Lieut. James P. Olding. At Honolulu, H.T.
K-7 (submarine). Lieut. Edward D. Bode. At Honolulu, H.T.
K-8 (submarine). (Trophy ship, gunnery, 1915.) Lieut. John W. Lewis. At Honolulu, H.T.

RESERVE FORCE, PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral William F. Fullam.

PITTSBURGH, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Comdr. C. B. Price. At Manzanillo, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
COLORADO, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Fullam.) Comdr. M. E. Trench. At San Diego, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
MARYLAND, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Lieut. Comdr. D. E. Theelen. At Salina Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
NEW ORLEANS, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Lieut. Bruce L. Canaga. At Puget Sound, Wash.
OREGON, battleship—second line, 12(a), 16(b). Comdr. George W. Williams. At sea with civilian volunteer cruise. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal. The Oregon is assigned to duty with the California Naval Militia.
SARATOGA, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 12(b). Lieut. Herbert O. Roesch. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.
SOUTH DAKOTA, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Comdr. Arthur MacArthur ordered to command. At San Diego, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
WEST VIRGINIA, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Lieut. Comdr. L. R. Sargent. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

ASIATIC FLEET.

Admiral Albert G. Winterhalter, Commander-in-Chief.

Address mail for vessels of the Asiatic Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

FIRST DIVISION.

BROOKLYN, cruiser, first class, 20(a), 12(b). (Flagship of Admiral Winterhalter.) Comdr. George C. Day. At Shanghai, China.
CINCINNATI, cruiser—third class, 11(a), 6(b). Comdr. F. H. Brumby. At Olongapo, P.I.
GALVESTON, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). (Trophy ship, gunnery, 1915.) Comdr. Edward S. Kellogg. At Manila, P.I.

SECOND DIVISION.

Comdr. William D. Brotherton, Commander.

ELCANO, gunboat, 4(a). Lieut. Comdr. W. G. Briggs. At Amoy, China.
HELENA, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Comdr. William D. Brotherton. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.
MONOCACY, gunboat, 2(b). Lieut. Andrew F. Carter. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.
PALOS, gunboat, 4(b). Lieut. Harvey Delano. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.
QUIROS, gunboat, 4(b). Lieut. Frank Loftin. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.
SAMAR, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Samuel W. King. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.
VILLALOBOS, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Wilfred E. Clark. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

THIRD DIVISION.

PAMPANGA, gunboat, 6(b). Ensign Julian B. Timberlake. At Canton, China.
WILMINGTON, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Comdr. Francis L. Chadwick. At Shanghai, China.

TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Lieut. Comdr. Paul Foley, Commander.

MOHICAN (stationary tender). (Flotilla flagship.) Chief Btsn. O. T. Hurdle. At the submarine base, naval station, Cavite, P.I.

FIRST SUBMARINE DIVISION.

Lieut. Miles P. Refo, Division Commander.

MONADNOCK, tender, 6(a), 5(b). Lieut. Miles P. Refo. Operating in Manila Bay.
A-2 (submarine). Lieut. Charles A. Lockwood, jr. Manila Bay.
A-3 (submarine). Ensign Edwin T. Short. Manila Bay.
A-4 (submarine). Ensign Stuart E. Bray. Manila Bay.
A-5 (submarine). Ensign Albert H. Books. Manila Bay.
A-6 (submarine). Ensign Paul Fitzsimons. Manila Bay.
A-7 (submarine). Ensign Hartwell C. Davis. Manila Bay.
B-1 (submarine). Lieut. Charles A. Lockwood, jr. Manila Bay.
B-2 (submarine). Lieut. Sherwood Picking. Manila Bay.
B-3 (submarine). Ensign Solomon H. Geer. Manila Bay.

FIRST DESTROYER DIVISION.

ABARENDA (fuel ship acting as tender), merchant complement. H. M. Hewitt, master. En route to Zamboanga, P.I.
DALE (destroyer). Lieut. C. M. McGill. At Zamboanga, P.I.
BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). Lieut. Arthur A. Garcelon, jr. At Zamboanga, P.I.
BARRY (destroyer). Lieut. William F. Amsden. At Zamboanga, P.I.
OHAUNCEY (destroyer). Lieut. W. E. Reno. At Olongapo, P.I.
DECATUR (destroyer). Lieut. R. R. Stewart. At Zamboanga, P.I.

AUXILIARIES.

AJAX, fuel ship, merchant complement. Robert B. Powers, master. En route to Shanghai, China.
MONTEREY, monitor, 4(a), 6(b). Lieut. David A. Scott. At Cavite, P.I.
PISCATAQUA (tender). Chief Btsn. William Derrington. At Olongapo, P.I.
WOMPATUCK (tug). Chief Btsn. James Glass. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

AMPHITRITE, monitor, 6(a), 2(b). Chief Btsn. Gustave Frendendorf. At New Haven, Conn. At New York. Send mail to New Haven.
CESAR, fuel ship, merchant complement. Lieut. Comdr. E. C. S. Parker. En route to Newport, R.I., from Mediterranean waters. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
DOLPHIN, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Comdr. William D. Leahy. Sailed from Washington, D.C., Sept. 12 for the Southern Drill Grounds. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
EAGLE (converted yacht). Lieut. H. K. Hewitt. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
FARRAGUT (torpedoboot). Lieut. Merritt Hodson. The Farragut is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the California Naval Militia. At Mare Island, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
FORTUNE (tug). Lieut. Arthur K. Atkins. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
G-3 (submarine). Lieut. Felix X. Gygas. At the New York Yard. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
HANCOCK, transport, 8(b). Comdr. Edwin T. Pollock. At Santo Domingo City. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
HANNIBAL (surveying ship). Comdr. George N. Hayward, retired. At Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
JASON, fuel ship, merchant complement. Henry T. Meriwether, master. At Melville, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
KANAWHA, fuel ship, merchant complement. William R. Kennedy, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
LEONIDAS (surveying ship). Lieut. Owen Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
MARBLEHEAD, cruiser—third class, 8(a), 4(b). Lieut. Edison E. Scranton, retired. At Portland, Ore.
MARS, fuel ship, merchant complement. James D. Smith, master. On the West coast of Mexico. Send mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
MAYFLOWER, gunboat, 6(b). (Trophy ship, gunnery, 1915.) Lieut. Comdr. Robert L. Berry. At New London, Conn.
MONTGOMERY, cruiser—third class, 7(a), 2(b). Chief Gun-

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ner Hugh Sinclair. At Baltimore, Md. The Montgomery is assigned to duty with the Maryland Naval Militia. Address Baltimore, Md.
NEREUS (fuel ship), merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. At the Norfolk Yard. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PADUCAH, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Lieut. Comdr. Henry L. Wyman. At Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PROTEUS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
ROWAN (destroyer). Lieut. Charles A. Blakely. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address mail there.
SAMPSON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. B. C. Allen. Sailed Sept. 12 from Gardiners Bay for trial runs. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SCORPION, converted yacht, 4(b). Comdr. James P. Morton. At Constantinople, Turkey. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SEVERN. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
STERLING (fuel ship) (merchant complement). N. S. Hansen, master. At Philadelphia. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SYLPH, converted yacht. Lieut. Joel W. Bunkley. En route to New London, Conn.
VESUVIUS (torpedo experimental ship), 1(b). At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.
VICKSBURG, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Chief Btsn. Frederick R. Hazard. At Seattle, Wash. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
VULCAN, fuel ship, merchant complement. David A. McBain, master. At the Norfolk Yard.

TUGS IN COMMISSION.

NAVAJO. Chief Btsn. Frederick W. Metters. At the naval station, Honolulu, H.T. Address there.
OSCEOLA. Btsn. Warren K. Digger. At Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PEORIA. Chief Btsn. Thomas James. At the naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.
POTOMAC (tug). Chief Btsn. Peter Emery. At Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
UNAS. Chief Btsn. Walter J. Wortman. At Lynnhaven Roads, Va.

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RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

BOXER (station ship). Comdr. Rufus Z. Johnston. At the Naval Training Station, Narragansett Bay, R.I.
CONSTELLATION (training ship). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, commandant of station). Comdr. Rufus G. Johnson. At Newport, R.I.
CUMBERLAND (receiving ship). Comdr. J. H. Dayton. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. The Richmond is an auxiliary to the Cumberland.
HARTFORD (station ship). Lieut. Comdr. Farmer Morrison. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.
PETREL (station ship). Comdr. Dudley W. Knox. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PHILADELPHIA (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.
RAINBOW (receiving ship). Lieut. Kinchen L. Hill. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.
REINA MERCEDES (station ship). Comdr. Harley H. Christy. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
SOUTHERY (receiving and prison ship). Chief Btsn. William L. Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
SUPPLY (station ship at Guam). Lieut. Comdr. William P. Cronan. En route to Shanghai, China. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
TACOMA (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
TOPEKA (receiving ship). Comdr. W. L. Littlefield. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

FISH COMMISSION STEAMERS.

ALBATROSS. Lieut. Comdr. John J. Hannigan, commanding. At San Diego, Cal.
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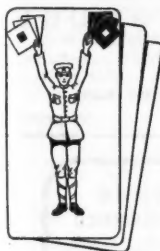


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Traffic, New York.
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Unadilla, Mare Island.
Vigilant, San Francisco, Cal.
Waban, Guantanamo.
Wahnetta, Norfolk.

VESSELS OUT OF COMMISSION.

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General Alava, Cavite.
Indiana, Philadelphia.
Iowa, Philadelphia.

Massachusetts, Philadelphia.
Minneapolis, Philadelphia.
Olympia, Charleston.
Pompey, Olongapo.
Relief, Olongapo.
Granite State, New York city.

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Elfrida, Washington, N.C.
Essex, Toledo, Ohio.
Foote, Washington, N.C.
Gloucester, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Goldsborough, Tacoma, Wash.
Gopher, Duluth, Minn.
Hawk, Buffalo, N.Y.
Huntress, St. Louis.
Isle de Luzon, North Manitowish Island.
Mackenzie, Key West, Fla.
Rodgers, Boston, Mass.
Sandford, Rochester, N.Y.
Somers, Quincy, Ill.
Sylvia, Washington, D.C.
Vixen, Camden, N.J.
Wasp, New York city.
Wolverine, Erie, Pa.
Yantic, Hancock, Mich.

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.

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Capt. Davis B. Wills, A.P.M., in charge of A.P.M. Office, New York, N.Y.

Lieut. Col. Cyrus S. Radford, Depot Q.M., Philadelphia, Pa.
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1st Brigade, Col. L. W. T. Waller, commanding; Brig. Hqs. and 3d Co., Fort-au-Prince, Haiti.
Artillery Batt'n., 1st, 9th, 18th Cos., Major R. H. Dunlap, commanding.

1st Regt., 4th, 5th, 6th, 11th, 19th, 22d Cos., Col. Theodore P. Kane, commanding.
2d Regt., 7th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 20th, 23d Cos., Col. Eli K. Cole, commanding.
4th Regt., 8th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 31st, 32d, 34th Cos., Col. Joseph H. Pendleton.

Marine detachments, U.S.S. Louisiana, New Jersey, Rhode Island.

NOTE.—Above organizations stationed at various places in Haiti and Santo Domingo.

In the table below, the names given are those of officers in command in each case. N.O.O. indicates non-commissioned officer in charge. Abbreviations: M. Bks., marine barracks; M. Det., marine detachment; N. Yd., navy yard; N. Sta., naval station.

Garrisoned Posts.

In alphabetical order of places named.

M. Bks., N. Acad., Annapolis, Md., Capt. John W. Wadleigh.
M. Bks., N. Yd., Boston, Mass., Capt. Harry O. Smith.
M. Bks., N. Hospital, Boston, Mass., N.O.O.
M. Bks., N. Sta., Cavite, P.I., Capt. Julius S. Tarrill.
M. Bks., N. Yd., Charleston, S.C., 1st Lieut. Emma S. Kingsbury.
M. Bks., N. Powder Depot, Dover, N.J., 2d Lieut. Theodore A. Secor.
M. Bks., N. Sta., Guam, 40th, 41st, 42d Cos., Major Randolph O. Berkeley.
M. Bks., N. Sta., Guantanamo, Cuba, Capt. Douglas C. McDougal (temporary duty Santo Domingo).
M. Det., N. Magazine, Hingham, Mass., Capt. Edward W. Sturdevant.
M. Bks., N. Sta., Hawaii, Capt. Thomas M. O'Brien.
M. Det., N. Proving Grds., Indian Head, Md., 21st Co., 2d Lieut. Harold C. Pierce.
M. Det., Naval Magazine, Iona Island, N.Y., N.O.O.
M. Bks., N. Sta., Key West, Fla., Capt. Lee B. Purcell.
M. Det., N. Hosp., Las Animas, Colo., N.O.O.
M. Bks., N. Yd., Mare Island, Cal., 80th, 83d Cos., Col. Lincoln Karmany.
N. Prison, N. Yd., Mare Island, Cal., Capt. Paul E. Chamberlin.
M. Bks., N. Sta., New Orleans, La., Capt. Eli T. Fryer.
M. Bks., N. Yd., New York, N.Y., Lieut. Col. Lawrence H. Moses.
M. Det., N. Hosp., New York, N.Y., N.O.O.
M. Det., American Legation, Managua, Nicaragua, Capt. Hamilton D. South.
M. Bks., N. Yd., Norfolk, Va., Col. James E. Mahoney.
M. Det., N. Hosp., Norfolk, Va., N.O.O.
M. Bks., N. Sta., Olongapo, P.I., Capt. John N. Wright.
M. Det., American Legation, Peking, China, 88th, 89th Cos., Lieut. Col. Wendell O. Neville.
M. Bks., Aeronautic Station, Pensacola, Fla., Capt. Edward B. Cole.
Aviation Section, Aeronautic Station, Pensacola, Fla., 1st Lieut. Francis T. Evans.
M. Bks., N. Yd., Philadelphia, Pa., 2d Co., Capt. Logan Feland.
M. Bks., Port Royal, S.C., Capt. Elias R. Beadle.
M. Bks., N. Yd., Portsmouth, N.H., Capt. James McE. Huey.
N. Prison, N. Yd., Portsmouth, N.H., Major Harry Lee.
M. Bks., N. Yd., Puget Sound, Wash., Col. O. M. Perkins.
M. Bks., San Diego, Cal., 1st Lieut. Seiden B. Kennedy.
M. Bks., Washington, D.C., Col. Charles A. Doyen.
M. Det., N. Hosp., Washington, D.C., N.O.O.
M. Bks., N. Yd., Washington, D.C., Major Louis M. Gulick.
M.C.R.R., Winthrop, Md., Major George O. Reid.
M.O. Camp of Rifle Instruction, 10th Co., Wakefield, Mass., Capt. R. P. Williams.

Ship Detachments.

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M. Det., U.S.S. Brooklyn, 1st Lieut. William C. Powers, Jr.
M. Det., U.S.S. Castine, N.O.O.
M. Det., U.S.S. Cincinnati, 1st Lieut. Robert W. Voeth.
M. Det., U.S.S. Delaware, Capt. John A. Hughes.
M. Det., U.S.S. Denver, 2d Lieut. Oliver Floyd.
M. Det., U.S.S. Des Moines, N.O.O.
M. Det., U.S.S. Dolphin, N.O.O.
M. Det., U.S.S. Florida, 1st Lieut. Sydney S. Lee.
M. Det., U.S.S. Galveston, Capt. Emile P. Moses.
M. Det., U.S.S. Helena, 2d Lieut. Richmond Bryant.
M. Det., U.S.S. Kansas, 1st Lieut. Paul A. Capron.
M. Det., U.S.S. Machias, N.O.O.
M. Det., U.S.S. Marietta, N.O.O.
M. Det., U.S.S. Mayflower, N.O.O.
M. Det., U.S.S. Michigan, 1st Lieut. Littleton W. T. Waller, Jr.
M. Det., U.S.S. Minnesota, Capt. Arthur B. Owens.
M. Det., U.S.S. Nebraska, 1st Lieut. Edwin H. Brainard.
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M. Det., U.S.S. New Hampshire, Capt. Samuel W. Bogan.
M. Det., U.S.S. New York, Capt. Giles Bishop, Jr.
M. Det., U.S.S. Oklahoma, Capt. Alexander M. Watson.
M. Det., U.S.S. Pennsylvania, Capt. Harold F. Wigraman.
M. Det., U.S.S. Prairie, N.O.O.
M. Det., U.S.S. San Diego, 1st Lieut. Frederick A. Gardener.
M. Det., U.S.S. South Carolina, 1st Lieut. John Potts.
M. Det., U.S.S. Southern, N. Yd., Portsmouth, N.H., N.O.O.
M. Det., U.S.S. Texas, Capt. Thomas C. Turner.
M. Det., U.S.S. Utah, Capt. Charles B. Taylor.
M. Det., U.S.S. Vermont, Capt. Harry R. Lay.
M. Det., U.S.S. Yorktown, N.O.O.
M. Det., U.S.S. Wilmington, 2d Lieut. Maurice S. Berry.
M. Det., U.S.S. Wyoming, Capt. Berton W. Sibley.

Messrs. Wilkinson, Giusta and Mackaye, attorneys at law, Washington, D.C., send the following list of military patents. Issued week of Aug. 1: Firearm, Thomas C. Johnson; gasoline gun, Alonzo O. Armour. Week of Aug. 8: Cartridge belt or carrier, Victor H. Jennings; firearm, Alessandro Cucurullo; firearm, Thomas C. Johnson; magazine firearm, John Henry Blake; device for attaching telescopes to firearms, John F. Meyer; magazine gun, Joseph E. Gadois; gun sight, Karl Voller; gun with adjustable cranked axle. Kurt Klette. Week of Aug. 15: Submarine bomb, Daniel Butts Dunlop; gun cartridge, J. Ed. Sheriff; explosive and method of manufacturing same, Giovanni Spica; guns, John Patten; trench gun support, Henry J. McNeal; Military shoulder arm, Thomas C. Johnson; elongated projectile, Baltasar Fargas de Casanovas and Ramon Rubio y Roger; means for preventing attacks of torpedoes and the like, Karl Oskar Leon. Week of Aug. 22: Cementation process for armor plates employing mixed cementation agents, Federico Giolitti; take-down firearm, Frank F. Burton; staff gun and projectile, Cyrus F. Wicker; firing apparatus for submarine mines, Giovanni Emanuele Elia; observation buoy and fire-control for floating mines, Charles H. Woods; automatic reloading rifle, Charles S. Wheatley; ship's torpedo tube, Bedrich Rosenbaum. Patents issued to those in the Army and Navy: Door-operating mechanism for automobiles, No. 1,195,473, Caleb Jackson, U.S.N., and Ernest W. Morgan, Bremerton, Wash.; gas regulator and trap for automatic gas-operated firearms, No. 1,195,693, Col. Isaac Newton Lewis, U.S.A., assignor to the Automatic Arms Company, Buffalo, N.Y., a corporation of New York.

A new and instructive card game entitled "Yankee Pinochle" has been placed on the market by Capt. Irvén J. Roberts, scoutmaster at Bloomfield, N.J. The pictures on the cards represent the flag signals as made for the different letters of the alphabet, as used in the United States military services. There are two pictures on the front of each card, the pictures being arranged as on the regular playing cards, with the index letter only on one end of the card, so the pack may be reversed and the key to the signal cannot be seen when the cards are held in the hand for testing. This arrangement also enables one to read the cards from opposite sides of the table when playing "Yankee Pinochle" or melding hands. The smiling face on the back of the cards is that of a motherless boy who is mascot of the scout troops at Bloomfield. By running the finger over the top of the pack when held in the hand you can observe motion pictures of signaling. A pack consists of thirty cards

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and printed rules for melding and playing the game "Yankee Pinochle." They have been given a fair test and are of practical service to scouts and anyone desiring to learn semaphore signaling, and the game is interesting in addition to being instructive.

Describing the hospital ship Solace, of the U.S. Navy, Mrs. O'Shaughnessy in her book, "A Diplomat's Wife in Mexico," says: "Dr. Von Wedekin (Med. Insp. Luther L. Von Wedekin, U.S.N.), was waiting on deck with his staff. I was most interested in seeing the perfect arrangements for the care of all that is mortal of man; even eyes, teeth, ears, are looked after in a most efficient and up-to-date way. The wards are fine, large and beautifully ventilated, the air as sweet and as fresh as that on deck; the ship carries no cargo, having the medical stores for the whole fleet. The captain told me he had not lost a case of anything for fourteen months. His operating room can compare with that of any hospital I have ever seen and the ship also has a fine laboratory. She is well named the Solace."

From Pekin, China, a U.S. Marine Corps note says: "After trimming the feathers and otherwise disguising their mascot eagle, the United States marines attached to the American Legation here recently succeeded in matching their bird of freedom to fight a previously undefeated cock which was the pride of the Chinese sporting element. Upon being placed in the pit the eagle went to sleep. The cock, full of pepper, bravely handed his adversary two blows. This was too much for the marine mascot; he awoke from his dream of the snow-capped Sierras and deliberately pulled the chicken's head off. Our sea soldiers anticipate no further challenge."

The National Guard had just made camp when one of the members (a printer, by the way) bethought himself that he had left the window open in his apartments in town. He looked up his commanding officer and the following conversation ensued:

The Guardsman: "Are you the major?"
The Major: "Yes, sir. Can I do anything for you?"
The Guardsman: "Well, sit down a minute. I want to talk to you."

Soon the Guardsman went home to close the window. —The Pacific Coast Recruiter.

A despatch from Richmond, Va., of Sept. 12 states that the du Pont powder works at Hopewell, Va., have received a contract to supply the Allied Powers with gun cotton valued at \$150,000,000. The plant is to resume operations in every department with three forces. About 23,000 men will be employed.

Maudie: There goes Geraldine and her latest catch—that Navy man. I wonder what his title is?
Estelle: If Geraldine gets him he'll be third mate!—Judge.

"I am in favor of peace at any price." "Yes," replied the pessimist: "but suppose you wake up some morning and find you haven't got the price?"—Washington Star.

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